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OF

Politics and General Literature.

VI.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1822.

[No. 301

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

— 67 —

Politics of Europe.

No later Papers than those mentioned yesterday, to the 4th of July, have reached us by the *COLDSTREAM*, nor were any of our Contemporaries possessed of later as far as we could perceive. The contents of the London Journals, up to the 2nd of July, have long been before the Indian Public, as they were brought here some weeks ago, by the Ship from Liverpool. We follow these up by Extracts from the *MORNING CHRONICLE* of the 3d of July, and reserve the contents of the 4th for to-morrow.

London, Wednesday, July 3, 1822.—We received the Paris Papers of Sunday, last night by Express.

A letter from Vienna of the 19th June, states, that the news of the check received by Chourchid Pasha on the 27th of May, is confirmed, and that Tricala was retaken by the Christians by assault. The same letter states, on the authority of letters from Trieste, that the Greeks have declared the whole coast of Turkey in a state of blockade, and that they have already taken five European vessels. The writer says he had before him the Decree of the General Government of Greece, dated Corinth, 13th March, 1822, signed by Negri, Arch-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Maurocordati, President of the Executive Power. The Greeks as well as the South Americans, seem to be apt scholars in all that regards our extensive doctrine of Blockade.

Notwithstanding the confident language of the articles from Vienna, respecting peace, it appears that the Vienna Funds continue to fall. By the last accounts the Metallicks are down to 78½.

A letter in the *JOURNAL DES DEBATS* from Bayonne, of the 23d June, quotes another letter from Madrid of the 17th, containing an account of the effect produced at Madrid by the publication of the Report of Lopes Baines, respecting the incendiary measures pursued by the French Government on the frontiers. The rage of the Spaniards at the discovery of the infamous correspondence between Paris and Aranjuez can hardly surprise us.

The continuation of the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the 29th ult. on the subject of the new Customs Law, occupies a great part of these papers. The profligacy or stupidity of the French Government, in sacrificing the interests of the people to the avarice of a certain description of landholders, has provoked a spirit of reprisal in the German Governments which seems to have thrown both Ministers and Legislators into great alarm. The German States of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Darmstadt, by imposing duties amounting to a prohibition on French wines, silks, cloths, &c. have not merely interdicted the consumption of these articles in their own dominions, but prevented them from finding their way to a number of other countries, to reach which they must necessarily pass through Germany. The consequence is, that Alsace, Burgundy, Champagne, Bordeaux, &c. will suffer the most material injury. We should not be at all surprised if this mad attempt to disturb the beneficial intercourse between these neighbouring countries, for the sake of the mischievous principle of our country Gentlemen, were to be productive in the end of very serious consequences. The French, generally speaking, have a wretched agriculture, while that of Germany is respectable, and the exchange of the wines and silks of France for the cattle of Germany, would therefore have been

to the advantage of both countries. It is not by protecting bad cultivators, that the cultivation of a country will be improved.

The following comparison in M. DE LA BORDE's speech between France and some of her neighbours, is not without interest:—

Animal food Gentlemen, is an object of luxury in France (*long and noisy interruption on the right*); little of it is consumed out of towns.—The price is too high, compared with other things, and people are in the habit of considering it as not an article of first necessity.—From the statement, published by M. MONTALIVET in 1812, it appears that the French consume annually on an average only twenty pounds of meat, while the English consume two hundred and twenty pounds (*laugh*); but as in this statement Belgium and Piedmont, which have much more cattle, are included, we ought to limit the consumption of the country to fourteen pounds for each. The butcher, Sauvegrain, who wrote in 1806, and who had collected good documents, limited the consumption to fourteen pounds. From the statement of cattle entered at the Communes, subject to the *Octroi*, in 1820 and 1821, we may see that the six millions of inhabitants nearly, who compose the towns, including Paris, consumed one with another only sixty-two pounds a head, which, divided over France, and supposing four millions more to eat the same quantity in the country, which is a high estimate, the average would be twenty pounds and a half per individual. The same coincidence has place between France and England, with respect to the number of cattle, &c. killed. France is unfortunately one of the countries of Europe in which the lower classes of inhabitants live the worst and labour the most. Countries very inferior to it in civilization, such as Bohemia, Austria, Bavaria, the Palatinate, Upper Italy, are superior to it in culture, and overflow with cattle. The Frenchman is placed on a dear soil on account of the great population, and yet on an ungrateful soil, from the want of capital or skill to derive advantage from it. Agriculture, though improved since the revolution, is still in its infancy (*laugh on the right*). The north alone, a part of the west, and a few basins of great rivers have the garden culture, and raise cattle; but the great table lands, and the half of the rest of the country are absolutely in want of them, and consequently follow the shameful rotation of rye, oats, and fallow. How then can we speak of superabundance of cattle in a country which does not contain the tenth part of what it could feed; when the third of the inhabitants only consume animal food; and when we see in the Custom House entries the enormous mass of five millions of hides imported? We ought to give the people a taste for animal food by allowing them to have it at a rate at which they can purchase it. The increased demand will naturally induce our own cultivators to cultivate artificial grasses, &c. so that their present sacrifice may ultimately be of advantage to them.

The following are further extracts from these Papers:

Paris, June 30.—The 3d battalion of the 39th Regiment of Infantry arrived at Perpignan the 18th instant, and marched the following night, part of it for Collioure, and the other part for Banyulo-sur-Mer, to join the Sanitary Cordon.

The AUGSBURG GAZETTE has letters from Wallachia and Moldavia, stating that the new plan of organization for the two principalities had been sent to the Kiaga Bey, and to the Tur-

kish commandants of the capitals; it has also been communicated to the secondary authorities, signifying to them that they must address supplications to the Sultan to request the execution of it. As the Turks, whatever may be said, have made no preparation for quitting the country, it is beyond a doubt that the Wallachians and Moldavians will hasten to express the wishes which it dictates to them. The project contains 13 articles; it excludes from all employ every man who speaks the Russian language, and especially all the Greeks, properly so called. Moreover, the inhabitants in one or other of these classes, immediately on the establishment of the new form of Government, are to evacuate their principalities, leaving their property. There are to be in each great town or village of any consideration Turkish Institutors, that is to say Ulemas, who will inevitably have the mission to introduce Islamism into the country. It is thus that the Porte evacuates the principalities, and precludes the acceptance of the Russian Ultimatum.

The ECHO DU MIDI, a Toulouse Journal, quotes letters from the frontiers of Spain, stating advantages gained by the Royalists, in the Catalonia, on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant, and that on the 20th they had seized the two most important forts of the three which defend the Seo.

Vienna, June 19.—(Extract of a Private Letter.)—It is said that the Russian Diplomats suspected of being in favour of a war with the Porte, will be dismissed from active service. M. de Golowkin, at Vienna, and M. de Lanin, at Warsaw, are amongst the number.

It is stated that the Courier sent to Constantinople after the arrival of M. de Tatishcheff, is the bearer of a new invitation, in polite terms, addressed to the Porte, to send a Commissioner to Kamienieck Podelski, to negotiate direct with a Russian Commissioner. The answer will not be here before the end of July.

The intelligence of the check received by Chourschid Pacha, on the 27th of May, from Odysseus and Diamanty, is confirmed. The Christians have resumed the assault of Tricala, and killed all the Mussulmans and Jews. The Albanians, discontented with the bad faith and treatment of Chourschid, have for the greater part abandoned him.

Letters from Trieste state, that the Hellenists have declared in a state of blockade all the coasts of Turkey. They have already captured five European vessels, two of which were on their passage from Alexandria to Pritole. We have before us the Decree of the general Government of Greece, dated Corinth, the 13th of March, 1822. It is signed by Negri, Arch-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Maurocordato, President of the Executive Power.

This is an imprudent and even insolent measure towards the European Power, who will not allow the navigation of the Turkish seas to be interdicted to their subjects by a soi-disant Executive Power which they do not recognise.

Bayonne, June 25.—Extract of a Private Letter.—The accounts of the defeat of several Royalist Corps in Navarre, Biscay, and Guipuscoa, are certain.

Yesterday evening a large Chaloupe entered the Port of Socoa, laden with soldiers of the Faith, who have arrived from Biscay.

I have seen a letter from Madrid, put in the post the 17th, at the moment of the departure of the courier, at eleven at night. It states that in consequence of the report made to the Cortes from General Lopez Bannos, respecting the Spaniards assembled on the frontiers, the populace of Madrid having been informed of it, went to the gate of the hotel of the French Ambassador, vociferating, "Let him be hunted or killed." It is added that the French live in Spain as if they were on a volcano. According to other accounts there were very serious disturbances at Aranjuez, on the evening of the 22d. We wait for the details with equal impatience and disquietude.

P. S. It is this moment stated that M. DE LAGARDE, our Ambassador in Spain, is at the Lazaretto of Behobia.

Petersburgh, June 7.—The EMPEROR has, within these few days, issued a new Ukase, the object of which is to ameliorate the state of criminals in irons. Irons are henceforth only to be placed on the feet of men, and never upon women; they are also to be light. Minors are to be exempted from irons during their minority.

A Society under the Presidency of the Prince DE GALITZIN, Minister of worship, is occupied in this capital with the means of ameliorating the state of criminals. In all the considerable towns of Governments, large and commodious stone towers are to be built to serve for prisons. In some towns these towers are already finished, in others the foundations have been laid.

The following extract from a Piedmontese Paper may be deemed interesting:

Genoa, June 15, 1822.—The Royal Squadron, which for some days was completely armed in Port, and waiting only the signal for parting, is now on the point of sailing, and his Excellency General Count DES GENÈYS is already on board. *

"This squadron is composed of the following vessels:—The flag-ship the MARIA TERESA, of 64 guns; IL COMMERCIO DI GENOVA of 64; the LA CRISTINA frigate, of 40 guns; the corvette IL TRITONE, of 22; IL ZEFFIRO Brig, of 18 guns; and LA VIGILANTE galley, of 12.

"It has on board the Consul of Algiers, the Consul of Tripoli, and the Vice-Consul of Tunis; and after disembarking them at the places of their residence, it is said, that it will cruise for several weeks in the Mediterranean, to cause our flag to be respected."

American Papers arrived yesterday to the 8th ult., from which we have made the following extracts:—

From Leguira.—The schooner YOUNG BRUTUS arrived at Baltimore on Sunday, in ten days' passage. The Captain reports that the Patriot squadron were still off Porto Cavello, and that the Royalists had a frigate, a corvette, and three schooners in port ready for sea, and provisioned for six months. He also states that General Morales was completely routed at Coro, and had fled to the island of Oro."

The majority against Mr. HOBHOUSE's motion (146 to 59) affords another proof that nothing effective in the way of a repeal of taxes is to be expected from the Honourable House. The Country Gentlemen, however much they may grumble at Public Meetings at the weight of taxation, are always ready to vote against any proposition to lighten the burden.

Mr. HOBHOUSE shewed, that even taking the improvement of the currency at the lowest rate at which it had ever been calculated, that improvement was productive of an addition to the taxes to a greater amount than the Repeal of 2,500,000l. which he proposed. He very properly ridiculed the expensive juggle of a Sinking Fund, which Ministers are always bringing forward, while their conduct is continually giving the lie to the professions. The effect of their Sinking Fund, in so far as it is operative, is to retard the paying off the debt, and it ought to be generally known, that it has, from first to last, added considerably to the amount of the debt. By universal confession the only real Sinking Fund is the surplus of revenue over expenditure, and the simple and proper way of going to work would be to apply any surplus we might have from time to time in discharge of the debt. Mr. HOBHOUSE very appositely instanced America, which had paid off a considerable amount of debt by the mere appropriation of surplus revenue.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer vapoured in his usual way about the sacredness of the title of the public creditor to the Sinking Fund, and the peculiar favour shewn to this country in remitting more taxes to it since the peace, than had been remitted to any other. Mr. Maberly's speech in answer to him was excellent—"They did not question (he said) the claim of the public creditor—they wished to support it—the public creditor made his

* It sailed on the evening of the 18th of June.

bargain with the country—he advanced his money—he advanced it under an understanding that in six months after the conclusion of the war, the country was to return to cash payments—he was, therefore, entitled to all he received.—They wished that out of the sixty millions raised from the people, the public credit should have thirty millions—they complained that Ministers took five millions, under the pretence of liquidating the public debt, and yet overturned their system week after week.—Of the remaining twenty five millions, they complained that much of it was badly and improperly spent,—that the Ministers took more from the people than they had a right to take, more than was necessary for carrying on the Government with vigour and safety.—Mr. Hume too demonstrated in a manner which must carry conviction to all but those who are determined not to be convinced, that in every branch of the expenditure waste and extravagance prevailed,—and that the object of Government was in every respect opposite to that of every good Government, namely, “to carry on the public business at the least possible expence, consistently with the public interest.” He shewed, too, how little the increase of pay to the army since 1792, afforded a justification for the enormous difference between the expenditure of that period and the present.

However, all is unavailing; the overwhelming majorities of that House, the virtues of which were so admirably celebrated by Mr. Brougham the other night, will always stand in the way of any thing like an effectual reduction of Taxation.

Semlin, June 9.—According to the statements of travellers arrived at Belgrade, in twelve days from the neighbourhood of Joannina, Chourschid Pacha, before he was able to effect his junction with the Pacha of Salonica, at Veriz, had been defeated by the Greeks at Nova Castore, and repulsed to within three leagues of Joannina. If this intelligence should prove to be true, it will be very important to the Greeks. Accounts from Salonica say, that all the hostages taken away from that place have been murdered, partly at Constantinople, partly on the way thither.—Other reports say, that Haleb Efendi has called on the Boyars from Moldavia and Wallachia, who live in the capital, where they are very narrowly watched, to embrace the Mahometan religion. But all this stands very much in need of confirmation.—*Allgemeine Zeitung, June 22.*

Guadaloupe.—Accounts have been received that the Blacks on the island of Guadaloupe have made an attempt to rebel, but had been subdued. It appears that this attempt was seconded by certain of the inhabitants of St. Bartholomew, as two French frigates had arrived there from Guadaloupe, the Officers of which obtained permission to search the houses of the people of colour, where they found a large quantity of arms and ammunition, which was to have been forwarded to Guadaloupe. In consequence of this discovery, none but American vessels were permitted to clear out at the latter place.

When we first announced that his Majesty would not visit Scotland this year (in consequence, as was understood, of some recent transactions in that country), intelligence which has since been twice positively confirmed by THE COURIER, we hardly anticipated the heart-burnings to which the affair has given rise.—“It has (says THE NEW TIMES) been stated in THE COURIER twice, and very confidently, that his Majesty will not visit Scotland this year. We cannot venture to contradict this assertion, but we certainly shall very deeply regret to find it correct. No friend of the King can have advised him to treat his ancient kingdom of Scotland with such a marked slight. He has visited Ireland, he has visited Hanover; but Scotland, it seems, is represented to him as beneath his notice. The Scottish nation is a loyal nation, but it does expect that its loyalty shall be justly appreciated. In the present times such feelings ought as much as possible to be conciliated; and we repeat that those who have advised his Majesty not to gratify his Scottish subjects with his personal presence in the “Land o’ Cakes,” are either totally blind to, or totally indifferent about his true interests—we suspect the latter.” Hey day! Who can those be who are here accused of indifference to his Majesty’s interests? Not any of his faithful Ministers, surely?

By the death of Major Whalley, which took place at Reading a few days ago, the collectorship of Customs at Jamaica, became vacant, which situation the Lords of the Treasury have conferred on a youth of twenty years of age, named Gordon, a clerk in a mercantile house in the City, to the prejudice of Mr. Graham, who has filled the situation of Comptroller of Customs of Jamaica, upwards of forty years.

Distressed Irish.—Our readers will see by the Advertisement of Subscriptions for the relief of the distressed Irish in this day’s paper, that the share of the produce of Madlle. NOBLET’s benefit, assigned by her to the relief of the Irish, amounted, to no less a sum than Two Hundred Pounds. We must again repeat an observation in our Paper of Monday, “that no class of people contribute so much in proportion to their means, either in talent or money, to benevolent purposes, as public performers.”

A Memorandum of Supplies of Provisions which have been dispatched and ordered to the Western and Southern Parts of Ireland:

About 5000 Tons of Potatoes.
1000 Tons of Oatmeal.
450 Bags of Flour
2000 Barrels and Bags of Wheat.
21 Tons of Barley Meal.
1100 Bags of Biscuit.

City Business.—Yesterday the Lord Mayor held a Court of Aldermen. Mr. Alderman Thompson attended, and gave bond to take upon him the office of Sheriff on Michaelmas Day next. The Committee appointed to consider the complaint of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Smithfield against the shutting up of the Gates of St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, delivered into the Court a Report, recommending that Gates be erected upon a design as proposed by the said Hospital, and that they be left open for the convenience of the public during the day, from six o’clock in the morning in the summer, and seven o’clock in the morning in the winter, until five o’clock in the evening, during the months of October, November, and February, until four o’clock in the evening during the months of December and January, until six o’clock in the evening during the month of March, and until eight o’clock in the evening during the remaining months of the year; which Report was agreed to, and ordered. A Special Court of Aldermen will meet to-morrow, in relation to the Bill pending in Parliament relative to the Orphans’ Fund.

Conspiracy at Armagh.—THE DUBLIN EVENING POST, after detailing the particulars we supplied yesterday, thus proceeds:—

“THE NEWRY TELEGRAPH proceeds to bestow great praise on Colonel Blacker for detecting the conspiracy.” It adds, “that several papers were found about the conspirators, which of course will, when made public, throw light on this extraordinary and unlooked-for occurrence.”

“Very unlooked-for, indeed, and very extraordinary! THE BELFAST IRISHMAN, if we read him rightly, observes, that the conspirators had neither pens, paper, nor ink; and proceeded to put the following questions:

“Two questions naturally arise from the perusal of the statement which we have given from our Correspondent in Armagh. The first is, how comes it to pass that Col. Blacker, the reputed Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Lodges, should be the very Magistrate who obtained the information, and that no other Magistrate in the county of City of Armagh should know any thing of the matter? And the second question is, how it comes to pass, that at this moment only, when the Yeomanry are disbanded, had the annual illegal Processions of Orangemen are approaching, the fourteen Conspirators, called Ribbonmen, should be batted without pen, ink, or paper?”

Perhaps we should qualify our surprise—for we ought to recollect that Armagh is renowned for illegal Associations. It is the head quarters of the Orangemen of Ireland, of whom our excellent Vice-Deputy is Deputy-Crane. Let the Ribbonmen be punished by all means; but we trust that the Orangemen will not

escape. At present, however, we must confine ourselves to a mere statement.

The prisoners have been brought up to Dublin in the custody of Mr. Farrell, Chief Peace Officer of the Dublin Police, and the Police Constables. They were all brought in the Armagh stage coach.

On arriving in Dundalk yesterday the prisoners were sent to the gaol during the hour of breakfast. They were all in irons. All the people of the town came out of their houses to see the prisoners setting off for Dublin. Thomas Byrne, one of the prisoners, is a cooper and publican of Dundalk. Some dragoons followed the coach to a short distance from the town, but soon returned. There was no other guard during the entire way, the peace officers and Mr. Farrell being deemed sufficient. One of the prisoners, seeing the immense crowd of people in Dundalk, and the dragoons galloping after the coach, said, it was "a great fuss about nothing!" On arrival at the coach-office in Bolton-street, about six o'clock yesterday evening, the prisoners were put into three hackney-coaches, and taken immediately to the head Police-office, from whence they were committed to the Richmond Penitentiary, in Grange Gorman-lane, where they remained for the night.

The most cautious of our contemporaries pronounce this to be "a mysterious affair." The alarmists say, of course, that it is an alarming conspiracy. One of the latter has the following paragraph:

"The business of the Delegates, we suspect, was nothing more than to report the state of their respective districts, and to receive orders as to the best method of spreading the flame of insurrection through the different Counties in which they resided. The prime movers, we fear, yet remain to be discovered. Some of the individuals apprehended were, we understand, men above the lower orders. One, we are told, was a shop-keeper in the town of Naas."

"Thus we find every requisite refutation of the Plunkett doctrine—that the dissaffection was confined to the South of Ireland."

Like prudent men, we shall say nothing. We are only thinking that the Yeomanry of Ulster are put off permanent pay, and that the 12th of July is approaching.

Curious Experiment.—We yesterday witnessed an experiment on the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, of a new means of saving lives and property from a shipwrecked vessel. Although much pains had been taken to collect an audience, few persons were present, and nobody of any importance.

Mr. Tringrouse, who has before exhibited his plan, did not seem however the less willing to do what he could to amuse the few humble spectators whom he had. His object was to shew how a cord might be thrown from a vessel stranded, or in danger to the shore. In this point his plan differs from that of Captain Manby, which went to throw a cord from the shore to a stranded vessel. But it differs from it still more in using rockets instead of the howitzer and shell, which that Gentleman recommended; and in this point it must be pronounced to be decidedly inferior.—Rockets, even those bearing the name of Congreve, cannot be directed; and on the present occasion of seven trials, only one rocket reached the opposite side of the serpentine, and the string attached to it broke. Another one carried the cord almost across, which he enabled the people on the opposite side by the help of a boat, to reach it, and pull over a larger rope. A little chair was then suspended on two pulleys to a hawser, which to save time had been previously stretched across the Serpentine and fixed to a tree on each side. A youth who was there for the purpose was then pulled across and back, and served, by the ducking he got, to send the spectators away amused, if not instructed. We think it quite decisive against the whole scheme that it failed under such favourable circumstances. What may be expected from sailors in the confusion of dangers, with the sea breaking over them, and tendering every thing uncertain, and insecure? The large chest of the projector, with its many compartments, and pretty little balls of cord, cotton, platt, &c. reminded us of a lady's work box, and is quite unfit for the rough hard frozen fingers of cast

away sailors. The only novelty we saw was the manner of firing the rockets from a musket, the value of which may be judged of from the number of failures. Mr. Tringrouse might, perhaps, persuade some of his Cornish friends, who were present, that he was the inventor of blocks to travel on a tight stretched hawser; but really we, who have seen the same kind of thing practised ever since we can remember, saw nothing in them of novelty, unless it was the manner in which he spoke of them as if he had invented them. We regard this gentleman in the light of a harmless projector, if we had not heard a venerable West Countryman, who was present, and writes as we were informed, M. P. against his name, as, "that his friend Tringrouse deserved Parliamentary reward for his labours."

In the present state of the Revenues of the country, we should think, before voting a reward to any projector, it ought first to be seen whether the invention is really worth anything.

"A letter, dated Brighton, June 29, says, We are enabled positively to state, that his Majesty will not go Scotland this year. It was certainly the intention of the King, as recently as Sunday last, to undertake the journey; but on Monday his Majesty's mind underwent a change on the subject, at the recommendation of his medical advisers.—It is strongly doubted in the political circles, whether, after all, Mr. Canning will go to India. The Marquis of Anglesey is, among others, mentioned as being likely to succeed the Marquis of Hastings, who, we understand, is on his way home."

"The merchants of Liverpool have rejected the idea of inviting Mr. Gladstone to succeed Mr. Canning, as Member of Parliament for that borough; and have agreed to offer their support to Mr. Huskisson. They appear to find it useful for their commercial concerns, that their Representative should belong to Administration."

"The Company's ship ROSE arrived off the Isle of Wight on Saturday, and the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, off Portland, the same day. They sailed from Bengal the 24th of February; arrived at St. Helena the 29th of April; and sailed again the 8th of May. On the 23d of May they fell in with the LADY MELVILLE and PRINCESS AMELIA, outward bound, in lat. 6° 30' long. 20° 35' W. all well."

Curious Fact.—The following curious fact has been handed to us from authority upon which we can rely:—An Irish gentleman who came to Liverpool on Monday sea-night, took his place in the Champion coach for London. Shortly after the commencement of his journey he sewed a bill for seventy pounds and eleven guineas, within the lining of the coach, as a place of security; and on his arrival at the Swan-with-two-Necks, in town, was proceeding to take it back, when to his utter consternation and astonishment it was no where to be found. Being totally at a loss to account for any means by which his treasure could have vanished, having scarcely lost sight of the coach from the time he first entered it, he applied to Mr. Waterhouse, who unravelled the mystery by informing him that the coach was regularly changed at Lichfield. Information was immediately dispatched to Mr. Dunn, of that city, requesting his assistance to recover the money; and on Friday morning, upon examination of the coach, which had gone three journeys to and from Liverpool since the gentleman left it, the property was found safe, and has been restored to him.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

Portsmouth.—Monday, a Court Martial was held on board the ALBION, in the Harbour, on Captain David Buchan, of his Majesty's ship GRASSHOPPER, on charges preferred against him by Capt. Toup Nicolas, C. B., of his Majesty's ship EGERIA. —President, Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed; Captains Sir Charles Paget, Hay, Capel, Brace, Montague, and Bowles. M. Greetham, Esq. Judge Advocate.

Yesterday the Court adjourned for that day, in order to afford time for the Admiral's inspecting the Royal Naval College, agreeably to a previous arrangement. The Court assembled again this morning, and heard further evidence in support of the prosecution, which it is supposed will close to-morrow, when Capt. Buchan will commence his defence. The charges are principally on points of etiquette.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—631—

Conspiracy at Madrid.

TO OVERTURN THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

(Gaceta de Portugal, July 13, 1832.)

Madrid, June 30.—That malevolence may not as usual avail itself of the silence of the public papers to alarm and seduce the unwary with false reports, we have waited that time might clear up the truth before speaking of the occurrences that for twenty-four hours have in this capital disquieted the minds of all friends of public tranquillity and grieved all who desire that our Resolution should prosper free from the horrors which have disgraced those of other countries. The facts which we are able to vouch for this certainty are the following:

Yesterday evening when his Majesty was going out to the promenade a Militia man being provoked, as is reported, by the seditious cries of a low woman, or without provocation as say others, broke out into expressions not less seditious which excited the displeasure of a Soldier and a Drummer of the Guards who gave him two wounds.

This occurrence which in other circumstances would have amounted to nothing, was reported immediately in all parts of the capital, distorted and exaggerated in the most frightful manner; but the prompt measures of precaution adopted by the authorities prevented any consequences resulting from the suggestions of those who are always looking out to take advantage of any accident in order to disturb the public peace.

The solemnities of this day (the closing of the Cortes) and the procession of his Majesty to the Cortes has given the enemies of order an opportunity to manifest their designs.

Imprudent provocations on the one part and a want of forbearance or perhaps too much spirit on the other, occasioned a clashing, not between the Body of Guards and the People, but between a very trifling number of provocators, and about as many soldiers, who not listening to the word of their commanders wished to avenge themselves with arms of the insult they had received.

That this second attempt likewise was not attended then with any ulterior results, thanks to the activity of the authorities; but this evening a new provocation has caused the ignominious death of the first Lieutenant of the Guards, D. Mamerto Landaburu.

Madrid, 1st July.—This day has passed over without a renewal of the scandalous scenes of yesterday; but the inquietude of the public mind continues, and will continue as long as exist the causes that have produced it. There is no doubt that these proceed from the same source as all the disorganization that has afflicted us in different periods of our Revolution.

The enemies of our happiness seek to disunite us, and use every means to excite us to slaughter one another. Their manoeuvres have succeeded in seducing a few ignorant Soldiers, and introducing the most astonishing want of discipline into a Corps which has always been distinguished by submission to its Officers' delusions, promises, bribes, all have been distributed in large allowance in order to organize rebellion among the troops which surround the throne; and with shame be it spoken, they have succeeded. The disorder we contemplated yesterday is a repetition of what we saw at Aranjuez a few days before, but more aggravated, considering, the place where it was committed and the horrible circumstances that attended it. The death of the unfortunate Landaburu calls for vengeance, and is a strain that cannot be washed out, but with the blood of the Assassins. The King was more concerned than any one in that of which he is a ready example.

What security can we have for a Monarch who dares to keep himself surrounded with undisciplined Janizaries? The honor of the Corps in which the attempt was committed—that of the whole Army—that of the Nation at large, and the security of the Throne imperiously demand that this outrage which afflicts and compromises our safety, be removed from the sight of the good.

But what have our enemies gained by this criminal protect? What advantage, as they suppose, they have drawn from the mutiny of a few Soldiers of the guard? We shall see: they raised the standard of rebellion, and who followed it? Their companions in arms were ashamed to be associated with them and abandoned them. Their Officers disdained to command them; their instigators saw themselves obliged to condemn their conduct, and all good men—all friends of order and the constitution unite to chastise their audacity.

If the persons who seduced these unthinking men were desirous of discovering more precisely the state of public opinion, they have now discovered it and may easily see that at the cry of "THE CONSTITUTION" all Spaniards are ready to unite; and that all are horrified at the sound of sedition, civil war, and slavery.

But great as is the praise which we bestow on the good sense of the worthy inhabitants of Madrid, on the bravery and discipline of their na-

tional militia, and the Troops of the Garrison, this praise will never equal what is deserved by men who know how to conduct themselves with moderation in circumstances so difficult when vengeance might pass for virtue, and when it is easy to construe the most generous sentiments into crimes.

Madrid, July 3.—The events of the last few days have served to confirm what we have so often told our readers: as often as Liberty is endangered, as often as the constitution is threatened, public opinion gains new strength, and we remark greater prodigies of enthusiasm and patriotism.

Yesterday nothing occurred worthy of consideration, except a trifling affair between an officer of the Guards, and a troop that was marching under his command. But towards the dusk of the evening there were observed in some battalions of the Guard certain seditious symptoms, and enough of disorder and want of discipline. The Corps of Officers were together, each in his respective quarter not being sufficient to restrain the troops, either because all were not equally desirous of tranquillity, or because insubordination and disobedience appeared to have reached their height. The Constitutional Assembly of this heroic city were met, and they still expected the Resolution of his Majesty regarding an energetic representation that had been presented to him the preceding night; nor for this did they omit any measures, nor spare any fatigues to secure the public peace, and diminish the natural agitation of men's minds.

Three battalions of Infantry and a squadron of Cavalry of the National Militia were in arms, and all resolved to make extraordinary efforts in defence of their liberty, and their country, if objects so precious should be attacked. It was past 11 when the precautionary guard of Militia situated in Atocha-street, intimated that the two battalions of the Guards removed into St. Isabel-street, were in motion. Then the order passed to defend themselves at all hazards if they were attacked, but to keep within their quarters, and remain passive if they observed no act of hostility.

In effect, the report was correct; both the battalions marched united with the other two, incorporating themselves with various parties of the same body, who abandoned their posts, forced the gates of St. Ferdinand and proceeded towards the Guard's quarters. D. P. MORILLO, Commandant General of the district displayed that night, a decision and bravery that may be compared to that of the ancient Heroes recorded in the histories of Greece and Rome; whether in meeting the deluded, or in endeavouring to dissuade them from their rash enterprise.

The garrison was all in arms and animated with the highest spirits.

In passing by the front of the House of Assembly, a Battalion of the Cavalry of the Prince shouted: "Live our national liberties; and perish the traitors." This voice spread with electric force among all the troops. The officers who were not of the service, the Ex-Guards of St. Jeronimo armed themselves with muskets, constituting a force of above 200 men. Many peasants and servants of all classes armed themselves likewise: General Ballasteros, Alava and Zayas, Brigadier D. Juan Palarea, as much distinguished by their valour and military experience as by their patriotism, came to augment the confidence of the authorities and to add fresh materials to the sacred fire that burns in every bosom.

At eight o'clock General Riego reached the Capital: at the report of the danger which threatened Liberty, he ran to its defence, swearing anew to die for it, and proclaiming in the face of his fellow-citizens both his decided attachment to the Constitution and to constitutional order.

The mutinous Battalions remained some hours in the early part of the day, in the parade of the Guards, and subsequently they retired to take up a position at Moncloa and Monte del Pardo, (the royal palace already mentioned in the neighbourhood of Madrid.) It appears that their total force does not amount to 1,500 men, among whom are, a very few officers and sergeants, and even some of these two classes have followed them by force, or have followed them with a design to prevent them from committing greater excesses.

Madrid, July 3.—When we understood last night, that the Battalions cantoned in El Pardo, had addressed to his Majesty, a representation of fidelity and obedience, we imagined that we might then announce the restoration of that tranquillity all so much desired; but at 10 o'clock we understood that a Commander of a Squadron was to bear to El Pardo the answer of the Government which returns at 3 o'clock in the afternoon with two officers commissioned by the Battalions to have a conference with Ministers and thus authenticate, and return to El Pardo with the Reply.

Madrid, July 4.—We possess no positive intelligence at present to tranquilize the just impatience of our readers; but at the same time there is no new reason that ought to augment that inquietude or dispel our hopes.

EL ESPECTADOR, JULY 17.

The following is extracted from the report made by Capt. Javier de Bayona, Commander of the fourth squadron of National Artillery, dated Madrid, July 9th, 1822. The three or four preceding days appear to have been spent in preparation on both sides for a grand trial of strength; and it being understood that the two battalions of the Guards, who had rebelled, intended to attack the Constitutional authorities on the night of the 6th July, the following plan of defence was proposed.

1st. That the two pieces of Artillery should be disposed at two different points; those where it was most probable the rebels should present themselves; for the double object of not exposing themselves to the total want of this kind of arms, if any of the points was surprised, and that should be the fate of the position where the two guns were together. 2d. That instead of drawing up the National Militia in the middle of the street, as in the former nights, they should form within the gates in order that they might have only to manœuvre in case their suspicions were realized, since all revolutions are dangerous under the fire of an enemy. 3d. That the ends of the streets should be covered with Chasseurs making advanced parties. 4th. That at the Gate (de los Pozos) where report said, the Guard were to enter, there should be placed a company of Infantry; and that a strong guard of Cavalry should be established without the walls to give notice to the different points when the Guards made their appearance.

Sixth of July.—On the evening of the 6th, the Militia took up the positions prescribed and the two field pieces were placed, the one commanding the street called *las Platerias y Amargura*, and the other that of *Alcázar y Boteros*.

A little before four o'clock in the morning the alarm was given, and, all the troops stood to their posts, and the party which had charge of the Piece of Artillery placed it also under the gate facing to the street, on the left towards the entrance.

In this disposition they received the enemy, who made three furious attempts to penetrate by Amargura street, and were as often repulsed by volleys of grape shot from the pieces of artillery commanded by Lieut. Don Antonio Rivera, with the skill and precision becoming a brave and skilful officer—protected by a body of musqueteers.

By Boteros-street they made two pretty sharp attacks; but there was no artillery, since the distance at which the Gun was placed, and the kind of ammunition with which it was loaded, made it dangerous to discharge it, for fear of injuring our troops, and it did not appear prudent to remove the Gun lest our rear should be left uncovered, and according to report, troops were to come by the Segovia road, and this point besides was therefore defended by a company of Chasseurs, and by the oblique fire of the first and second battalion of the Militia.

Finally the last attempt was by the lane called *Hell Lane*, the result of which was the same as the former.

When towards day-light the points where the rebels had presented themselves were examined, there were found a number of dead and some wounded, without there being on the part of Artillery men, or of the city guards a single confusion!

The Seventh of July.—The following is extracted from the Report of Don F. Bailesteros: About day light in the morning he proceeded from the quarter of San Gil, with two pieces of artillery, and the centre company of the constitutional guards, and marching rapidly through several streets, entered the place of the constitution; passing in view of the advanced posts of the guards who entered El Pardo, and finding them possessed of the Puerta de Sol, Carretas and Montera streets, "I perceived (says he) the necessity of attacking them at all hazards in order to put Madrid in military possession of the national troops."

He previously harangued the national and local militia, and other soldiery that accompanied him, and few words were necessary to inflame the minds of these gallant men, who but a short time before had triumphed over those who pretended to reduce them to the condition of slaves. The fire bursting from all points at once was vigorously returned by the enemy: but then "observing (says he) that these were damped, and that the column in my front began to waver from the effect of the artillery which was ably served, I ordered them to be immediately charged with the sabre, by which part of them were routed and pursued towards Preciados-street; and the able co-operation of Monente and Javier Bayona completed the victory, and the rebels fled towards the Descalzas reales, Arenal-street and other streets, that lead to the Palace. The brave Militia attacked them a new and the Guards retreated with great loss, being pursued towards Oriente-street within pistol shot.

This action gave me at this moment all the advantages I could desire. The deluded men who had already proclaimed that triumph of Despotism, were appalled and confounded. Their position was most difficult in the principal court of the Palace, where the Guards beaten into the Puerta del Sol (probably south gate) spread in their flight, fear and consternation, and my heroes retained all the ardor of victory and a good cause. I

had already ordered Col. Corral to push on the artillery and make the two battalions of the national local militia advance, when there came to me in great haste a parliamentary officer, who informed me that he had an order from the King that the firing should cease, and that his Majesty's life was in eminent danger. My reply was what I owed to the national glory and the sacred cause in which I fought.

Notwithstanding this answer and aware of the great responsibility resting upon me, I ordered the suspension of hostilities in all points of my line, to give his Majesty the most splendid proof of Spanish generosity.

(A sort of capitulation was then concluded.)

At half past three o'clock in the afternoon, when I led a Battalion of the meritorious militia, to witness the disarming of the Aggressors, I understood that in breach of treaty they had fired upon our troops, and fled by the way of Alcorcor. A skirmish then took place, during which many of the guards were won over by persuasion to the constitutional troops and the rest took to flight. A pursuit having been set on foot many were made prisoners.

Thus ended this wicked attempt (we hope it will be the last) to destroy the constitutional liberty of Spain. We see no return of the killed and wounded, but are inclined to suppose they were comparatively few. The king who was at the bottom of it is secure in the hands of the Constitutionalists, and will be made we hope to answer for his crimes. We shall afterwards be able to give an account of the legislative acts that may be founded on these atrocious proceedings.—*Hurkaru*.

Madrid Papers.

Madrid Papers.—The Portuguese Ship RESOLUTION, which sailed from Lisbon on the 1st of August, has brought out Madrid papers of a late date in the month of July. On Saturday some Spanish friends in town supplied us in the kindest and politest manner with a few numbers of the "ESPECTADOR," a Madrid paper; but the heads of the occurrences which agitated Madrid early in July, we owe more to our conversation with them than to the papers in question, which contain the facts mixed up with a great deal of diffuse observations and prolix remarks.

Madrid, during the night of the 6th, and the morning of the 7th July, resembled more the capital of the Roman Empire under one of its tyrants, than the metropolis of a free country. Never did the scathed snake of despotic legitimacy make a stronger effort to rear its hideous head in all its pristine malignity than on the awful occasion alluded to. It was a most bold and desperate, but ill conducted, and happily for freedom, worse concluded attempt. Without further comment we proceed to the facts as we have been led to understand them.

It will be recollected, that on the 24th of May the Cortes held an extraordinary Sitting on the State of Nation, and voted an address to the King, couched in frank, bold, firm, but respectful language. They gave His Majesty perfectly to understand, that they were well aware of the existence of various plots throughout the kingdom for the subversion of the Constitution. They warned His Majesty to dismiss from his presence, his favor and his councils, persons supposed to be inimical to the regenerated order of things. How His Majesty took the advice of the Cortes, we can only guess—

"Well as you guess?"

We guess that the beloved FERDINAND would have seen the Cortes at the bottom of the sea for offering suggestions that must have been peculiarly offensive to his most royal palate. The CORDON SANITAIRE had failed in its object. The Spanish nation were not to be relegitimized into the state of abject submission to a tyrant's will, from which they had so gloriously emancipated themselves. Something then must be done, and when the people cannot be lured over to submit their necks to the yoke, the remedy, though disagreeable, is obvious—FORCE. Let us see, quoth FERDINAND, what I can do by means of that often successfully exerted machine, a well flattered and richly bribed army. What we consider to have been the effect of the Royal cogitations, soon appeared. On the 30th of May, a band of Royal Artillery men broke out at Valencia into open treason against the Constitution, which had been so solemnly proclaimed and acknowledged by the nation. The shouts of these rebels rent the Welkin—"Long live the absolute King, down with the Constitution!" The people heard with indignation, and put the offenders to instant death. The whole affair was an experiment.—It was a feather held out to see how the wind blew. During the month of June, we may suppose, that the beloved FERDINAND and his backbone adherents were not idle, and that no stone was left unturned to make a grand splash, and to grasp absolute power once more even by a coup de main. That the revolutionary movement was not confined to Madrid alone, is on record; we have therefore a right to assume, that the plot had ramifications, branching from the capital into the provinces. Indeed on the very morning of the 7th, while the National troops were engaged in putting down insurrection at Madrid, a portion of them were similarly occupied in Andalusia. The beloved FERDINAND (for we assume that he was at the head of the conspiracy) permitted the month of June to pass without striking a blow. He dreaded the Cortes and their influence on

the people, if not on the soldiers. He therefore quietly waited until the dissolution of the Cortes, which took place on the 30th of June, when the most of them, relieved from their arduous duties, left the capital for their country seats. On the 1st July, four battalions (we believe) of the Royal Guards abandoned their post at the capital, and without due authority marched to PARDO, a royal mansion, two leagues from Madrid. Two battalions remained at the Royal palace in Madrid to guard the King. On the 2d July, matters having taken a very suspicious turn, some companies of Madrid Volunteers, or National Militia and details of the National Artillery, took up advantageous positions of defence in several parts of the City, but principally in the great SQUARE OF THE CONSTITUTION (*la plaza de la Constitucion*). Expresses also were sent after some of the Patriots, who had quitted Madrid. Riego had left town on the dissolution of the Cortes, but alarming reports having reached him on his journey, he returned to the capital. There was a kind of lulling calm in the Spanish metropolis up to the 6th of July. On that day the Commandant of the National troops or Militia received an anonymous communication, warning the friends of the patriotic cause that it was the intention of the Royal Guards to attack Madrid that very night. The Commandant of the National troops took the necessary measures of precaution, and the rebellious Guards were disappointed in their hopes of falling upon unprepared and unresisting foes. About three o'clock in the morning of the 7th July, when it was yet dark, the four Battalions of Royal Guards at Pardo, and the two Battalions in the King's palace, made a conjoint attack upon the town of Madrid at various points. Their principal aim seemed to be to take the Square of the Constitution by assault; but in this and all their other treasonable efforts they failed. The contest between the Patriotic and the Royal troops continued to be waged, as well as the darkness would permit, for two hours. The scene must have been truly terrific—and especially when recollected, that the work of devastation and death was carrying on between fellow countrymen—perhaps neighbours and relations. The cannon shot, we may imagine, must have also done considerable mischief throughout the town; besides, killing and wounding the inhabitants. At day break the National and Patriotic troops attacked the Royal Guards at the Puerto del Sol, and beat them in every direction. The guards, so unexpectedly repulsed made for the King's palace, pursued by the Victors. The indignant National troops would undoubtedly have put every one of the Guards to well merited death, but the King represented that his life was in danger, and desired a suspension of hostilities. The brave BALEASTROS, the chief in command of the Patriotic body, reluctantly agreed to the proposed armistice—but only on condition, that the traitorous Guards should lay down their arms, and quietly submit, when their lives should be spared. This was agreed upon;—and under the impression that the terms of the Armistice were to be fulfilled at a specified hour of the same day, (the 7th July) the National troops presented themselves before the palace; but what must have been their astonishment and indignation to find themselves fired upon by the Royal Janizaries, whose lives they had in a spirit of mistaken clemency spared! The modern Pretorian bands kept up a fire upon the citizens and militia for some time from the palace windows. This, however, was soon silenced by the latter, who forced the portals, and broke in into the enemy's strong hold—but lo! the valiant Janizaries had made their escape by the back doors, leaving FERDINAND the beloved behind them in the palace. The modern Pretorians were boldly pursued by the enraged National troops, who overtook the runaways at the village of Al Corcon, about a league distant from the town; and completely beat, routed and dispersed them. Many prisoners and wounded fell into the hands of the victors, and these declared unequivocally that they had been seduced from their duty by the King, who had given each of them bribes of from 30 to 50 dollars a head, and promotion to their Officers, as well as sugared promises of further benefits to both! Many of the Royal Guards, however, were uncorruptible, and declined accompanying the main body to the Pardo. Several of the deluded men also who had marched to Pardo, repented and returned to Madrid. The Royal traitors or Janizaries, as the Madrid Editors justly denominate them, calculated upon being supported in their revolutionary machinations, by the *Carabineros Reales* a distinguished body of Royal Guards, posted near Cordova, in Andalusia. These made an attempt to join their Pretorian brethren of the Pardo and the Royal palace, but they were prevented by the National Militia of Andalusia, aided by some faithful troops of the line, and completely defeated. This happened on the 7th of July at Adamun, two leagues from Montero; so that the Patriotic troops gained a double victory in the same day at two different places. The Royal Guards at Madrid were said to have been either led on by the Duke DEL INFANTADO and the Marquis DE AMARILLAS, in person, or under their directions! The National Militia, who acquitted themselves so gloriously, were led by the patriotic and brave chiefs, Generals BALLESTROS, RIEGO, MORILLO, Brigadier PALARNA, &c. The National Militia and Volunteers, principally composed of the citizens of Madrid, declined laying down their arms, until the 17th of July, when tranquillity was considered as so completely re-established, that it was not deemed necessary to maintain an armed attitude any longer. The *Espectador* of the 16th July states, that from that date the King should in future be escorted by the National Yeomanry, and not by the Guards! Some changes had taken place in the Ministry. Thus,

then, has the grand explosion, which had been preparing so long, burst to the utter discomfiture of the infamous faction that has kept Spain in a state of continual agitation for so many months. Civil war is ever a lamentable issue, but often a necessary one; and its results, as in this case, are sometimes extremely beneficial. The adversaries of the Constitutional order of things have now done their worst, and the event has once more shown, that which has been often proved, that armed force can never succeed in putting down the genuine spirit of heaven-born liberty, where it was once truly and earnestly manifested itself. The national enthusiasm which the treacherous conduct of the Spanish Guards called forth, will serve further to foster that noble spirit, and to discountenance more and more any future attempts to restore the exploded abominations of Despotism and Priestcraft. Wherever there is Liberty, complete civilization soon follows; and we may with confidence anticipate, that Spain in a few years will be one of the happiest countries on earth. Education has already produced visible effects. Patriotic sentiments and rationally free opinions are kept alive through the medium of the newspaper press. With the lights of improvement thus furnished in an improving age, it would be a miracle indeed if Spain should retrograde and again elevate the banners of Oppression and Bigotry. No—there are brighter hopes for her: she has endured misfortune and insult patiently—she has reared her Constitution on a rock—THE WILL OF THE NATION,—and she must continue free, and if free, happy, with that train of blessings, which peace, trade, agriculture, and the arts alone confer. The Spanish Editors very justly exult in the reflection, that the late perfidious attempts of regularly trained soldiers were defeated principally through the united efforts of the National Yeomanry and the very citizens of Madrid, who, although unaccustomed to arms, nevertheless wielded them well when excited by the noblest feelings of patriotic ardour. So satisfied were they at Madrid of the impregnable basis upon which the Constitution rested after the fruitless attack made upon it, that one Spanish journal, dated the 8th July, denominates that day in conspicuous characters as “PRIMER DIA DE LA LIBERTAD ESPAGNOLA”—The first day of Liberty in Spain! It will be interesting to know what proceedings are to arise out of the conduct of the Royal Janizaries;—whether the ringleaders shall be brought to condign trial or not—what disclosures they may make, and how these may affect FERDINAND the Beloved—and whether he is destined to die quietly in his bed, or to lose his head on the scaffold.—*India Gazette*.

Distress in Ireland.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Times.

I have just now read the latest accounts from the distressed districts in Ireland. It seems the people are actually dying in numbers for want of food. I pledge myself to demonstrate to any competent committee that may be appointed for the purpose, that those sufferings are unnecessary, and that the Government possess the means to put a stop to these daily murders.

Bedford square, June 22.

ROBERT OWEN.

Provisional Government of Greece.

The following is the Decree declaring the blockade of Turkey:—

“The Greek nation has taken arms and combats against tyranny. The rights of the people are incontestable. The unheard-of sacrifice made by that people, have for their object its independence, and as it is acquainted with its rights, it knows also its duty. In declaring its independence, it established a central Government, to defend the former, and to fulfil the second, it is incumbent on the Government, to attain its object and to render the sacred cause of the people triumphant, to deprive the enemies of Greece of all their means of oppression; in consequence, the Provisional Government of Greece, in virtue of the law of nations, of all the states of Europe, declares now in a state of blockade all the coast occupied by the enemy, both in Epirus and the Peloponnese, Enbea (Negropont) and Thesaly, from Epidaurus to Salonica, including that place,—declares also in a state of blockade all the isles and ports occupied by the enemy in the Egean Sea, the Sporadian Isles, and Isle of Crete.

“All vessels, under whatever flag they sail, which, after obtaining a knowledge of the decree by the Commanders of the Greek Squadrons, or by separate vessels, shall attempt to enter these ports shall be seized, and treated according to the laws and usages established in such cases. The Commanders of Greek vessels shall continue to cause to be published this Resolution, till the Government have acquired the certainty that it has reached wherever it is necessary. The present Declaration shall be besides communicated to all the Consuls of all the Friendly Powers in the different States of Greece.

“The President of the Executive Power,

“A MAURO CORDATO.

“The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

“TH. NEGRI.”

“Corinth, March 13, 1822.

Courier.

Sir Samuel Romilly.

SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY, THE LORD CHANCELLOR, AND MR. BUTLER.

To the Editor of the Traveller.

SIR, I was not less surprised than the writer who addressed you some days ago, at the strange lapse of memory which led Mr. Butler to describe the late Sir Samuel Romilly as an admirer of Chancellor Eldon.

I will mention one fact, because I recollect the circumstances very minutely. It was at a dinner party, pretty numerous, with a considerable portion of the company strangers to Sir S. Romilly. After a good deal of conversation, in which the opinion of Sir Samuel, respecting persons as well as practices, in the Courts both of law and equity, were pretty freely expressed, he pronounced the following words, with more than his usual solemnity and emphasis:—"The state of the Court of Chancery is such as would be a disgrace to any civilized country."

That you may have it in your power to authenticate this statement, the name of the writer, and that of the gentleman at whose table the conversation took place, are written on the envelope.

I cannot conclude without adding that nobody who was in the habit of conversing with Sir Samuel Romilly, and hearing his strictures on the men and measures of his time, can fail, I should think, to remember how frequent and strong were his expressions of contempt for the Chancellor, to whom I hardly remember to have ever heard him ascribe a laudable quality, except with a memory stuffed to repletion with the "grim gribber" for as to that ingenuity in splitting hairs, and raising up difficulties which impede decision the chief ground of the admiration expressed for the Chancellor, Sir Samuel Romilly regarded it as the weakness, not as the strength of the human intellect—as a disease, not less than St. Vitus's dance, or somnambulism.

June 28, 1822.

Cape of Good Hope.**PROCLAMATION.**

By his Excellency the Right Hon. General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Colonel of his Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas it has been represented to me, that the Regulations prohibiting traffic, and intercourse with the Caffre People, are neither properly attended to, or sufficiently public, and that in consequence the necessary restrictions on this head have been latterly contravened, so as greatly to endanger the security of Individuals settled on the Border; and whereas the recent Murders which have been committed in Albany District, by straggling Parties of Caffres, may be considered as caused by the temptations held out to the Caffres to enter the Colonial Territory, for the purpose of illegal Barter; and it is become more and more apparent, that the state of the Caffre Hordes is not yet such as to make it safe to deal with them, except through such channels, and at such periods as the colonial Government shall from time to time point out; I do, therefore, hereby order and direct every Inhabitant of this Colony, Civil and Military, to abstain from every description of intercourse with any of the Caffre People, unless under the Authority of the local Magistrate, or to traffic with them, or with the Ghonaqua Hottentots, of Congo's Kraal, for any Articles whatever, excepting at such Fairs or Meetings for Barter, as shall be publicly appointed with my sanction by the local Magistracy of the Frontier Districts. And in order to enforce a compliance with this Regulation, which is essential for the security of the Inhabitants of the Borders, I do hereby give Notice, that if any person shall be convicted of trafficking or holding unauthorised intercourse with the Caffres, or the Ghonaquas inhabiting the Caffre Country, (except as before excepted,) he shall be liable to a penalty of 500 Rix-dollars for the first Offence, and to a like Penalty for the second Offence, together with the further Punishment of Banishment from the Frontier districts of Albany or Graaff-Reynet, for the space of 5 years. And I hereby further direct, that the Courts of Landdrost and Heemraden shall take Cognizance of the above-mentioned Offences, and give Judgement therein according to Law.

And whereas it appears to be indispensably necessary, towards enforcing the aforesaid Regulations, that such Persons as possess Caffre Cattle, in the Districts of Albany Graaff-Reynet, or Uitenhage, shall notify the same to the Landdrost of their respective Districts, and acquaint the Magistrate how he or they came into possession thereof: it is therefore, hereby further directed, that all Persons possessing Caffre Cattle in the afore-mentioned Districts, shall give notice thereof to the Landdrost of their District respectively; and shall produce such Cattle

for inspection, when called upon by the Landdrost or Field-Cornet so to do; and the Landdrosts are hereby required to fix in their respective Districts, a period for marking with a distinct and clear district Mark, every Head of Caffre Cattle, after which period, any such Caffre Cattle, as shall be found in possession of any Individual without having the District Mark, shall be seized, and the case be brought before the Court of Landdrost and Heemraden; when, if the Party fail in the proof of his having obtained the same in a legal and authorised manner, the same shall be confiscated, and returned to the Caffre Country, without any delay.

And that no Person may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed in the usual manner.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 12th Day of Sept. 1822.

(Signed)

C. H. SOMERSET.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

(Signed)

C. BIRD, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

Practical Hints on Composition in Painting. Illustrated by Examples from the great Masters of the Italian, Flemish, and Dutch Schools. By John Burnet. Ato. pp. 22. London 1822. W. H. Carpenter.

In Painting, as in all the other liberal arts, it is every desirable to endeavour to trace and investigate the principles on which the great masters of the art have proceeded in the production of those splendid performances to which successive ages and various countries have concurred in assigning the first rank among the efforts of genius. The ignorant fancy that the magical effect of such works is the result merely of happy accident. They are not aware that the powerful line in which our great ethic poet speaks of the dispensations of Divine Providence, is also applicable to the operations, how infinitely soever less in magnitude, of the human intellect when in state of high cultivation:

All chance—direction, which thou canst not see!

The more conversant any one becomes with works of art, the more sensible must he be, that, even compositions apparently wild and capricious, there are certain principles and rules which are ever present to the mind of the well-informed artist, and retain him within the bounds which no genius however mighty, can overleap in safety. "Rule," it has been justly and beautifully observed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, (we quote from memory,) "are not fetters to men of genius; they are fetters only to men of no genius, as that armour which serves as a defence to the strong, to the feeble proves only a load and an incumbrance."

Mr. Burnet, the ingenious author of these "Hints," as he modestly terms them, is very favourably known to the public, both as a painter and as an engraver; and the treatise now under our notice must materially strengthen the high opinion already entertained of his talents. He tells us in his preface, that it is the first part of an intended "Practical Essay on Painting;" that it contains an examination of the principles of composition as they respect form, and that, should it be received with indulgence by the public, it will be followed by similar treatises on the principles of composition; in the first instance as they respect the arrangement of light and shade, and ultimately as they respect the arrangement of colour.

Composition Mr. Burnet divides into four simple and principal forms; the peculiar advantages of each of which he illustrates by a number of examples, etched with the true feeling and spirit of an artist, from the pictures of Claude, Cuyp, Rembrandt, Rubens, Corregio, Paul Potter, Ostade, P. De Laer, Terburg, Metz, Guido, Raffaele, Domenichino, West, Wilkie, &c. It would be impossible for us to render any extracts from the work intelligible to our readers without the plates to which they refer; and therefore we must content ourselves with saying generally, that Mr. Burnet's "Hints" are conveyed in a clear, simple, and unaffected style; and that they appear to us, as far as we are capable of comprehending the subject, to contain a great deal of valuable information, and of original and judicious remark, evidently derived from a long and intimate acquaintance with the works of the best masters, and a close study of the principles by which they were guided.

It is extremely gratifying to find professional men of ability thus freely communicating to one another, and the public, the result of their observation and experience. We lately had occasion to notice, with the commendation which was its due, the "Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Painting," by Mr. Dugley. We are happy to see Mr. Burnet pursuing one branch of that extensive and interesting subject into all its mysteries and intricacies; and we trust that the success of the present portion of his projected work may speedily induce him to favour the world of *virtu* with his disquisitions on the still more attractive qualities of painting,—light and shade, and colouring.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Siam Mission.

Letters from Penang dated Nov. 27, confirm what we before stated on the authority of advices from Singapore, that the Siam Mission had failed entirely; and that Mr. Crawford had gone to Cochin China, where it was supposed by those who professed to understand these matters at Penang that he would be equally unsuccessful. All who know any thing of the arrangements made by the Government, and of the high character and ability of those attached to this Mission, must be quite satisfied, however, that the failure has arisen from causes not easy to counteract and obstacles not easy to overcome.

A New Opponent.

In the JOHN BULL of yesterday is a Letter signed "AN OFFICER OF INFANTRY," which attempts to fix on us the charge of shutting up the only channel of Free Discussion, by refusing to insert in our JOURNAL a paragraph that went to state what on enquiry we found not to be correct.

The paragraph was couched in nearly the following terms, or at least to the following effect:—

"We understand that on Monday or Tuesday next a cause of considerable public interest is likely to come on at the Petty Court, in a case in which one of the First Houses of Agency of this City have declined to fulfil a specific engagement, by refusing to pay their Notes in Gold, tho' they promise to do so in the body of their Notes."

In the first place, we never did and never will insert as an Editorial paragraph matters written by others to serve their own purpose. In the next place, we found, on enquiry, that no such cause was coming on, on the days specified, though it was expected we should say we understood it was. In the third place, the paragraph went to give an ex-parte interpretation to the case, as there was no breach of a specific promise proved. And lastly, the whole point was one of private benefit and not of public interest or advantage. We therefore declined inserting it.

The Writer now says that he had occasion for Gold Mohurs as more convenient than Rupees on a journey; It appears, however, from his Letter, that he would have consented to receive the market value of the Gold Mohurs in Silver if the Mohurs themselves were not to be had. The Notes were collected therefore at 16 Rupees each, in order to make a profit on them of a few annas each, by getting Gold, or the market value of Gold in payment, and was a mere matter of private bargain and Money-changer's gain.

Those whose promise to pay Gold Mohurs best know whether they meant to pay in Gold, or the current value in Silver. Usage is in favor of the latter, and we believe the Law would be so too. If Gold Mohurs had been paid for the Notes by an Officer taking them at the Bank, he might fairly ask for Gold Mohurs in return; but we think the task of buying up Notes in the Bazar at 16 Rupees in Silver, and carrying them to the Bank to get 16 Rupees and a few annas over, is more the business of a Shroff than a Military Officer; and until some more general demand than this of one individual, who may fancy himself wiser than all the world beside, is made, we cannot consider it as any other than a mere individual question between an Officer and a Banker, and not one of great public interest.

But to say that by shutting the JOURNAL to such a discussion, all channels of redress were closed, is really a greater compliment than we merit. We could never presume to this monopoly of discussion, while there are so many other Presses in the Settlement. But we have done in this instance, as we shall do in all others, exercise our discretion, and pause before we give currency to Statements which we know to be inaccurate, and which moreover are calculated to affect the credit of individuals or establishments of business. We leave such matters to JOHN BULL, who is quite welcome to all the articles we reject, many of which would be of a higher order than those he can now obtain.

As to the Officer's complaint against us, it is not worth another line, as the Public are sure to estimate it rightly.

Bank of Hindostan.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In case you should re-print from the JOHN BULL of this day, a letter from "AN OFFICER OF INFANTRY," I have to request you will subjoin my Reply on the part of the Bank of Hindostan, which you will find in the inclosed copy of a letter, which I have addressed to the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

Dec. 16. J. C. C. SUTHERLAND, For the Bank of Hindostan.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

SIR,

As one of the Proprietors of the Bank of Hindostan, I deem it right to notice a Letter in your Paper of this day, from "AN OFFICER OF INFANTRY," who complains that the Bank refused to pay him in Gold its Notes drawn for Gold Mohurs, which he held; and that the Editor of the JOURNAL "quashed the public enquiry," which he wished to agitate on the subject, in the pages of that Paper, and (if I understand him rightly) thereby "closed the only channel of redress which was left open to him."

The OFFICER OF INFANTRY, though he has not added the weight of his name to his Letter, has designated himself in that distinct manner which indicates that he does not desire his name to be concealed. I think it proper therefore to announce that the Gentleman to whom the Public is indebted for exciting a question which "he felt was of considerable interest to the holders of our Gold Mohur Notes" is Captain Heude of the Madras Native Infantry.

Having premised thus much, I shall proceed to offer a Statement of facts, which affords the easiest and most effectual means of reply to the querulous Letter of your Correspondent.

On the afternoon of Saturday the 7th instant, Captain Heude presented at our Bank for Cash several of our Notes drawn for Gold Mohurs. In payment of this, Silver was offered at the rate of 16 Rs. per Note, being the rate at which these Notes have always been issued and received by ourselves and others; and being, as we shall at proper time and place endeavour to shew, a full, legal, and equitable discharge of each of the Notes referred to.

Captain Heude insisted on receiving a Mohur of Gold for each Note, or the Market value of such Mohur, which now happens to exceed its Mint or Money value. With this novel demand our Native Cashiers would not comply, and Captain Heude proceeded to urge it in a personal conference with one of the Proprietors, who rejected his claim as illegal and inequitable. The result of this conference was the threat of a prosecution in the Court of Requests. In this threat we supposed him serious.

At about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 of the same evening, after our Office was shut, and at the distance of about an hour from Capt. Heude's departure, I received the following communication addressed to the Firm, in printing which, I request you will give the intended effect of each sublineation.

"Captain Heude 2d. 23d. M. Native Infantry presents his compliments to Messrs. Alexander and Co. and would feel obliged if they would inform him of any objection they may have to the publication of the accompanying; if no objection is made, of course he will understand that none exists."

No. 11, Cassivollah, December 7, 1822.

PAYMENTS IN GOLD MOHURS.

"A question of some interest we understand is likely to come on in the Petty Court on Monday or Tuesday next, in consequence of the refusal of the Bank of Hindostan, Messrs. Alexander and Co. to pay their Gold Mohur Notes, in Gold Mohurs, AS PARTICULARLY AND SPECIALLY PROMISED IN THE BODY OF THE NOTE ITSELF."

On perusal of this communication, the impression on my mind was this, that it was an attempt to extort that submission

which deeming ourselves right, we would not accord to his threat of prosecution. With this impression, I determined to take no notice of the communication referred to.

I think it impossible to peruse the above proposed Editorial paragraph, decked out as intended with all the adventitious aid of capitals and italics, without admitting that it is a strong ex-parte statement of a disputed question (represented as actually in litigation), and one calculated to excite a bias in favor of Capt. Heude's claim to our prejudice.

As a measure therefore of proper precaution, on Monday, the 9th instant, we forewarned the Managers of all the Daily Public Papers on the subject, nor was this precaution misapplied. The activity of Capt. Heude had anticipated us, and the reply of the Editor of the JOURNAL enclosed the above obnoxious paragraph, properly arranged in capital and italic ornament.

I returned the paragraph to the Editor of the JOURNAL, with observations, as to the manifest partiality of the statement, its assertion of that which had then no foundation in fact, and generally as to the unfairness of anticipating in the Paper the question at issue, which I still supposed was to undergo early legal investigation, and in which we had a greater interest than Capt. Heude.

The effect of this communication was, that Capt. Heude's statement was rejected from the JOURNAL, and in this the Editor's conduct appears to me fair and impartial:—with his vindication however I have no concern.

It is not my object here to enter into any argument on the merits of the question between our Bank and Captain Heude. I shall therefore only in conclusion offer some remarks which are suggested by his Letter, and justified by the facts of the case.

Since 7th December Captain Heude has had abundant time to prosecute in the Court of Requests, even to judgment, his alleged claim on us. He might have entrusted its institution or subsequent prosecution to another, empowered to act on his part; supposing, which does not appear to be the case, his departure for Bombay had been immediate.

I think therefore it is abundantly clear that the refusal of the JOURNAL to print an ex-parte Statement has not closed the only channel of redress which was open to him. Indeed I am at a loss to imagine how a Paper in such a case can be so designated.

Perhaps there may be yet time for Captain Heude to avail himself of the hint thus given; and I beg to assure him he will find our Bank disposed to afford every facility in bringing the question to an early decision.

We are advised, and conscientiously believe, that we have Law, Equity, and Custom on our side; and are prepared to support our Opinion in a fair discussion before a competent Tribunal; and even should the decision of that Tribunal be against us, we shall cheerfully pay that forfeit to Captain Heude which we admit his ingenuity will have deserved. I trust then, Sir, we shall hear no more of the hardships of this Gentleman's case.

Having insensibly prolonged this Letter, I shall only briefly notice an inaccurate statement of your Correspondent's, which could only have been introduced for the sake of effect. He asserts, or at least implies, that some peculiar connexion exists between our Firm and the Editor of the JOURNAL. In contradiction, I beg to observe that the only relation between our Firm and the Editor of the JOURNAL, is that of Debit and Credit; and as he is the Creditor, he cannot in his conduct on the occasion now brought before the Public, be supposed to have been influenced by this relation.

I am, Mr. Editor, your most obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Dec. 16, 1822. (Signed) J. C. C. SUTHERLAND.

For *Self* and the other Proprietors of the Bank of Hindostan.

P. S.—I find since I wrote the above, that on Saturday the 7th, Capt. Heude, before presenting the Gold Mohur Notes at our Cash-Office, enquired from one of the Proprietors of the Bank in our General Office of Business, the market price of Gold Mohurs, which was ascertained and told him.

Names to the Address.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I see several letters in your Paper respecting certain individuals having signed the Address, which was presented to the Marquess of Hastings, as persons not at all coming under the denomination of British Subjects. I agree in a great measure that they were not called upon to do so, and tho' they have forgotten themselves by affixing their signatures to the Address, yet, let me add, that the greater portion of Englishmen think to the contrary, and feel an indignation at the invidious distinction, considering the motives which dictated it are no more than a tribute of respect, loyalty, and devotion to the Noble Personage in question, and therefore little it signifies a discussion should ensue and taken up by individuals who seem to dispute a point trivial in its nature as it is foolish. In the Address there appears names of several of the most respectable class of the society we move in, and whose habits, manners, and feelings, are those of ours, with whom we are always together, and cannot be separated; why they should have been excluded from participating in common with Englishmen in testifying their attachment and gratitude to the Marquess of Hastings, as the writers who have lately written on the subject think their names ought not to have appeared?

Rada Bazar, Saturday.

AN WHOLE CASTE.

Portuguese Names.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The Writer who, under the signature of NON-PRESUMER in the JOURNAL of Thursday last, has given a disgusting specimen of the lengths to which a busy, officious, and unfeeling disposition can carry him, has endeavoured, with perfect consistency of character, to hold up a few individuals of the Portuguese nation as fit objects of public ridicule, for having put their names to the Address presented to the Marquis of Hastings on Monday last.

Fortunately for those whom this NON-PRESUMER, this self-elected Guardian of the RIGHTS OF BRITONS has, with unparalleled wantonness, dragged before the Public by name, precedents are not wanting to countenance the heinous offence of which they have been guilty. It can be satisfactorily proved, that the names of individuals of the Portuguese and other Foreign nations, residing in Calcutta, are to be found appended to every Farewell Address presented to a Governor General, notwithstanding their being drawn up in the usual form—"We, the British Inhabitants of Calcutta," &c.

Although the Portuguese cannot be said to come within the description of persons meant by "British Inhabitants," yet it is expected that they will, and they have always been permitted, by courtesy, to join in such Addresses. No invidious observations, till the present time, were ever made on the well-meant intention of persons (not Britons) to strengthen, by their acquiescence in the sentiments of veneration and respect expressed by British-born subjects towards the head of the Government, the tribute of applause, admiration, and gratitude, to which the impartial and beneficial administration of the responsible and important duties of his high station had given him a just claim. The subjects of a Foreign Power resident any time in Calcutta, are as capable of forming an estimate of the manner, (by its effects,) in which the affairs of Government are conducted, as the generality of British subjects, not immediately engaged in the cares of administration; and to the Governor General himself, the voluntary confirmation by Foreigners, of the testimony borne to his merits and virtues by his own countrymen, cannot but be highly acceptable and gratifying.

To what therefore are we to attribute the pitiful objections made to the names of the Portuguese Inhabitants of Calcutta being appended to the Address? If the individuals whom NON-PRESUMER has so indecently made the objects of a personal attack, have been guilty of impropriety in signing the Address, because

it begins with "We the British Inhabitants of Calcutta," it must be some consolation to them to know that they are in very good company, for the names of *Barretto*, *DeSouza*, and some other respectable Portuguese Inhabitants appear in that Address; and if the said NON-PRESUMER had had the spirit or feeling of a true Briton, he would have selected *these*, who, as distinguished members of the Portuguese community, might be supposed to be better qualified than two or three humble individuals, to discriminate between right and wrong, and not have fastened upon the latter as proper subjects of his *experimental* insolence.

There are many, Sir, besides myself, your sincere well-wishers, who nevertheless regret that you should have given publicity to remarks and personalities so offensive as those contained in the Letter of A NON-PRESUMER. Are they directed to show the necessity of prohibiting the Portuguese Inhabitants from signing Addresses to the Governor General? If so, he should have applied to the Committee for preparing the last Address, (it is pity he did not) before it was sent to the Town Hall for the signatures of the Public, and have issued with the sanction of the Committee, a suitable notification, in which, considering the practice that has existed for years past, reasons for the distinction desired by him, should have been distinctly stated, adding to the *Manifesto*, by way of *Finale*, his name and office at full length, that *Britons* may know, on the occurrence of any extraordinary emergency hereafter, when the gratuitous services of a fit champion of their liberties and rights might be desirable, to whom to address themselves.

December 14, 1822. A FRIEND TO THE PORTUGUESE.

NOTE.

The merits of this dispute are confined to a very simple question, which any man may decide for himself. Is the Address, that of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta?—If so, then none but British persons, and those really inhabiting this City, could be qualified to sign it. Is it the Address of all who approve of Lord Hastings's Government, and signed by French, Dutch, Danish, Portuguese, Armenian, Mohammedan, and Hindoo individuals?—If so, then it is no longer the Address of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta. Custom has nothing to do with the question of its consistency. It may have happened 50 times before, and not be at all the less contradictory on that account.—ED.

Late Public Meeting.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

As I should be sorry to allow the Editor of JOHN BULL to suppose he had successfully controverted one of the main points of my letters to you, I must beg the favour of your inserting my reply to the remarks contained in his Paper of this-day.

He says, if the position taken in the third paragraph of my last letter were well founded, "it would open a door to the discussion of such innumerable collateral subjects, that not only would the main object of the Meeting be lost, but the discussion would be endless." Upon this I shall remark that it may or may not be true, according as we understand what was the proper object of the Meeting; but, if the speech of the Chairman, made in the presence of the Sheriff, be taken, as I think it always is,* for the "preamble of the act," then the main object of the Meeting, which was to give an honorable testimony to the merits of a "long and arduous administration," would not have been lost. But upon this point of course we can come to no decision, since the Editor objects to my position *in limine*, and denies that the Chairman did correctly explain the object of the Meeting. His quarrel, however, as I before said, is not with me, but with the individuals already too frequently designated.

As to my charge of inconsistency, I willingly wave it on the explanation of the Editor. But I hope it will be conceded to me that the Sheriff has the power to interrupt the proceedings, and to declare further discussion, or discussion of a particular nature, foreign to the purpose of the Meeting. If he had done so, I do not imagine any body will doubt, that it would have

* Where the Sheriff himself does not open the discussion.

been attended with the effect denied; and, *a fortiori* his not having so done, shewed that he at least did not conceive it necessary.

The Editor is right, as far as my information goes, in saying that no attempt was made to introduce the subjects desired. I of course allude more particularly to those enumerated in my first letter. But the attempt which was made by the Meeting to limit its prerogative by confining the discussion within such narrow bounds, deserves, I think, the character I have assigned it; and that it was nothing but an attempt, though partially successful, is proved by this circumstance, that the Address does assume the right of expressing an opinion on the Policy of Lord Hastings's Government, though that opinion it is true is unservedly laudatory.

I am further accused of perverting the meaning of the Editor by remarking that he arrived at his conclusion not by the force of reasoning but by intimidation. If I have done this I regret it, for perversion is not my object; but I am yet to learn upon what other authority the Editor grounds his assertion that we have, in this country, no right to discuss any of the acts of Government.

I am sensible that in thus noticing the observations of the Editor of JOHN BULL I. in some measure lose sight of the views which prompted my first address to you. My object however cannot be mistaken; and whatever may be the political opinions of those who may chance to peruse the remarks which I have ventured to obtrude upon the notice of the Public, my fellow countrymen will I am sure allow, that a great object would be attained if every Address to departing Governors were to commemorate the progress that had been made in promoting the intelligence and moral improvement of the Natives, rooting out inveterate prejudices, introducing the arts of civilized life, and generally improving their condition and attaching the affections of the great mass of population which Providence has submitted to our rule.

Whether it would not be a noble object of ambition for any Governor to point out distinctly the share he had taken in producing the advantages above adverted to, or the efforts he had made to attain them, even though unsuccessful, may be another question, but it is one which, in a national point of view, must ever be highly interesting to

December 14, 1822.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Sheik Ibrahim.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

As you have expressed your willingness to insert in your JOURNAL any observations which may be sent to you regarding the controversies with that pair of FRIENDS who have now assailed your character as a Traveller and as a man, I send to you the following remarks for publication. They are the fruits of an attentive perusal of what has appeared on this subject, as well as of some other information which has enabled me to see at times as far into a mill-stone as they who are boring it to lodge their gun-powder in the cavity. The *Friend* to *Burckhardt* has made a skilful use of his port folio, but he must not imagine that there is nobody in this capital besides himself that has seen Letters written from Syria on these (now-a-day's momentous) subjects:

I have preferred speaking of "Mr. Buckingham," in the third person, as I am not addressing you as the Editor of a Newspaper, but commenting upon the Travels in Palestine, and the new *Crusade* they have given rise to. Where I refer to Mr. Babington's letter, &c. printed in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, I must give you the trouble to insert the reference.

Justice to the living requires that I should not indulge in idle compliments to the dead. Sheik Ibrahim it appears is now to be canonised, as a model of every virtue, in order that the stones brought for his monument may also serve to throw at Mr. Buckingham's head. The Sheik was a warm-hearted friend,—kind and benevolent in his nature, ardent and persevering in his pursuits as a Traveller. Truth, however requires us to add that he was of a suspicious temper, with great conceit of his own

talents and acquirements, provoked to anger by slight causes, and capable of retaining keen resentment against those who had (or who he supposed had) injured him. His literary merits have been greatly over-rated. He is merely the laborious author of two dull volumes of Travels. The first has been for some years before the public, the other has just come out. Excepting some curious incidental information regarding what may be called the *African Home Trade in Slaves*, the *Travels in Nubia* well deserve the character given in the *Literary Gazette* to the other (the posthumous) Volume—they are “little calculated either to enlighten the few or entertain the many.” See the Article in *JOHN BULL*, December 6. I doubt not, any more than the *Gazetteer*, that we shall see “an excellent article made out of Mr. Burekhardt’s materials” by the *Quarterly Review*; and I venture also to predict that the occasion will not be lost for another hit at other and more popular Travels in Palestine.

Mr. Burekhardt (or Sheik Ibrahim) and Mr. Buckingham first met at Eueh on the Nile, and spent three or four days in the eager intimacy which was naturally formed between two Enthusiasts engaged in the same pursuits, and meeting in such a place far removed from any other European Society. Chance brought them a second time together shortly afterwards, with great and mutual satisfaction.

Six months afterwards, Mr. Buckingham after being plundered in the Desert, and nearly drowned in the Red Sea, reached Jedda, destitute and dangerously ill. The kindness of an English Ship Captain relieved him, and perhaps saved his life. For this generous and kind treatment Mr. B. has publicly expressed his gratitude in the Prospectus to his Travels, and it is believed that he has more recently evinced it by uncommon forbearance under very different treatment from the same individual. At Jedda they were joined by Sheik Ibrahim, then on a pilgrimage to Mecca, in his counterfeit character of a Mooselman. He renewed his intercourse with Mr. Buckingham, and having just then received an ample supply of money, he pressed upon him a loan for his relief. I know from good authority that Mr. Buckingham did not accept of this loan without much entreaty. *The Friend to Burekhardt* must recollect that the Sheik admitted this in his own Statement, although he described it as the refusal of one who feigned a reluctance to borrow which he did not feel. That this was an unjust, as well as illiberal suspicion, is fairly proved by Mr. Babington’s Statement. (See his Letter, *CALCUTTA JOURNAL*, August 15,) that he had “pressed” Mr. B. to accept of a loan of £100 at Alexandria, and that Mr. B. would only, and did only, take 20 Sequins. If Mr. B.’s views had been merely “to raise the wind,” he would not have refused the larger sum. If I recollect aright, the Sheik, when he learnt this very refusal, took great offence at it, thinking Mr. B. might have accepted Mr. Babington’s offer, and have repaid him! Mr. Buckingham had thought it better to wait until he could pay the loan from his own means, than to make a transfer of this sort.

The Travellers met for the last time at Cairo, in the end of 1815: Mr. Buckingham proceeded to Alexandria, where it was proposed to him to return immediately to India by Syria and Bagdad. He agreed, and sailed for Tyre.

Here commenced the “Travels in Palestine,” and here alas ended Sheik Ibrahim’s friendship: They had parted on terms of cordial regard; and the Sheik continued his kind letters and good advice to Mr. Buckingham, up to the moment of his quitting Alexandria; but in reply to a Letter from Briggs and Co. reproaching him for his delay in Syria, Mr. B. vindicated himself by explaining the unavoidable causes which had occasioned it, and by observing that the bargain for this journey, which was not an extravagant one, had been made for their mutual convenience, that they wanted his Agency in the matter as much as he wanted their employment, and that he had undertaken the journey in opposition to the advice of some of his Friends who had recommended other pursuits to him. The Sheik had advised his going into the Pasha’s service, and he took umbrage at this letter as a breach of confidence to himself. In truth it appears, from what Mr. Babington has stated of his discontents, that “this

most distinguished character” had been (unreasonably enough) annoyed before “at that gentleman’s being left on his hands,” and that with singular prescience of an approaching quarrel he had employed the time of his intercourse with Mr. Babington in trying “to get to the bottom of his opinion” regarding his fellow Traveller. Then, I fear me, came suspicions that this active and inquisitive Traveller would spend his time in the Holy Land to good account, and thus destroy the novelty and interest of his own Travels in Palestine, the Journals of which were then “in a rude state.”

The effects of the letters from Syria were “much increased by reports brought from England at the same period,” that is, by the idle tales that Mr. B. was no better than a vagabond, who had ill-treated his wife and abandoned her and his children to be supported by a Subscription, and that he had given Mr. Babington letters to persons in England who disavowed his acquaintance.

Then did the Sheik become enraged to think that he, with all his wisdom and talents, had been the dupe of an artful adventurer as the phrase is, and “in a moment of irritation and disappointment (I quote the words of his FRIEND) he wrote the *Paper on Buckingham*, and forwarded it to Mr. Barker at Aleppo.”

He wrote to Mr. Banks to the same effect. Copies of the famous *Paper* were sent to different persons, and we have Mr. Banks’s authority for asserting that these opinions “were not confined to the pages of a single letter.” No! “this excellent person during the last two years of his life lost no opportunity of testifying his contempt and aversion for Mr. Buckingham’s character.”

The Sheik certainly did a very kind and generous action in sharing his ready money with his destitute friend at Jedda, the amount was some three hundred dollars, but considering that they had before contracted an intimacy, that they met on that foreign shore where they were the only Europeans (except the Ship Captain) nearer than Cairo, and that Sheik Ibrahim was supported by an Association of Englishmen, it will scarcely be looked upon in India as any prodigious act of munificence. How many Gentlemen in the Civil and Military Service, how many Merchants and Indigo planters have lent three or four hundred rupees to a Friend in distress, and who had little prospect of repaying it at all, without dreaming that they were revivalling Hatim Tae or Sheik Ibrahim? How few, if after doing so they had seen reason to suspect their kindness had been imposed upon, would have thought themselves entitled to put together upon paper every thing they could learn abusive or injurious to the man they had two months before called their friend, affixing credit to every slander, and stating every suspicion as a fact—and then to circulate this precious document with all the stamp their character could give it to the neighbouring stations?

This is what was done by that “excellent character” Sheik Ibrahim; and his FRIEND thinks it enough to say that the paper was written “in a moment of irritation and disappointment.” In this unhappy “moment” he wrote and dispatched the paper, he circulated this detection (as he considered it) over the East, and when he received the calm and patient expostulations of his intended Victim, pride would not allow him to retract.

I mean to pursue my remarks on this misrepresented story, but I must not intrude further at present upon the patience of your readers.

I am, Sir, Yours,

Calcutta, Dec. 14, 1822.

MISO-CANT.

* Note.—They were not written out fair until the year 1816 or 1817.

Marriage.

On the 13th instant, at St. John’s Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, Mr. CHARLES JADOWIN, to Miss SARAH ANNE GASH, Daughter of JOHN GASH, Esq. late Indigo Planter.

Births.

On the 16th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant REID, District Barrack Master, of a Son.

On the 14th instant, at the house of her father, J. B. BIRCH, Esq. Cossinore, the Lady of J. ROW, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 2d Battalion 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Public Meeting.

Sir, To the Editor of the Journal.

I was present at the Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, which was convened at the Town Hall this morning; and I really think from the small number of those who attended on the occasion, that there is very little disposition in Calcutta to incur *superfluous* expense, as Lord Hastings was pleased to call it. The few who attended must have been the chosen ones who have experienced personal favors from His Lordship, or in other words "the Officers who always surround the Commander of a Ship." These were of course ready to give a little out of the abundance they had previously received from their Benefactor.

What can be the reason of this? Surely Lord Hastings is worthy of a better treatment at the hands of the Indian Public; possibly the reason is, that matters have been managed by *one party* only, without reference to the feelings of the whole community. To the same cause is to be attributed a studied silence in the Address relative to the Liberty of the Indian Press.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

December 16, 1822.

A LOOKER-ON.

Public Meeting.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1822.

Pursuant to a Notice published on the 9th instant, by the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, a General Meeting of the Inhabitants was this day held at the Town Hall to consider and determine on some other and appropriate testimony of their respect and veneration for the pre-eminent virtues of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings; His Lordship having declined the compliment voted to him by the second Resolution of the former General Meeting held on the 25th day of November.

The Meeting was advertised for eleven; however from some cause, probably the Races, the company about 60 in number did not take their seats till a quarter before twelve; many persons of distinction arrived about eleven, but preferred waiting in hopes of a fuller attendance.

THE SHERIFF read the request from the former Committee to convene the present Meeting.

GENERAL HARDWICK proposed Mr. Leicester as Chairman.

Mr. PATTLE seconded the motion.

Mr. LEYCESTER then read the following resolutions.

1st.—Resolved, that the Marquis of Hastings's rejection of the second Resolution of the Address, vating an Equestrian Statue of his Lordship, on the grounds of the great expense that it would incur to the Inhabitants of Calcutta, entitles his Lordship to a further claim on the respect and esteem of the Public.

2d.—That some other and appropriate testimony of their esteem and respect be determined on.

3d.—That the Marquis of Hastings be solicited to allow a full length Portrait of his Lordship, to be executed by Mr. Chinnery, and placed in the Council Chamber, as a lasting testimony of their esteem and veneration.

4th.—That the Meeting resolve itself into a Committee for the further determination of the last Resolution.

GENERAL HARDWICK seconded the Resolutions, and thought the proposal of an Historical Picture of his Lordship a very fit one.

A show of hands was then proposed, which was decidedly in favour of the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. PRINSEP wished to know if it was to be an Equestrian Portrait.

GENERAL HARDWICK replied that that would be determined by the Committee.

Mr. McLEOD wished to know if the motion had been carried.

THE CHAIRMAN informed him that it had, and wished to know if he had any amendment to offer.

Mr. McLEOD then observed in a neat speech, that although the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, only had been mentioned in the Public Notice, he, in every respect considering himself a British subject also, begged leave to offer his opinion on the subject. The Marquess having refused the compliment voted him of an Equestrian Statue, and one of the Sister Presidencies having already voted a Portrait of His Lordship which was about to be executed, he thought a repetition of the same would but indifferently mark the high esteem and veneration entertained for him, and concluded with his former vote of a Diamond Star and Garter of the value of £5000.

THE CHAIRMAN replied that it was to be feared His Lordship would make the same objections to this vote as he had made to a Equestrian Statue, namely, that it was too expensive.

After a few observations on the subject on both sides, the motion was subjected to a show of hands, when, we regret to say, only two Gentlemen (Mr. Hicks and Mr. d'Anselme) supported the motion.

Dr. BRYCE then rose and addressed the Chairman to the following purport; as the Marquis of Hastings had objected to an Equestrian Statue on the grounds of the great expense it would incur to the Public, and as he (Dr. Bryce) thought that a Painting, though as large as life, placed in the Council Chamber, was not sufficiently conspicuous to attract the Public Notice and remind them of the exalted virtues of their respected Governor; he would propose that a Pedestrian Statue be voted His Lordship, similar to the one erected to Lord Cornwallis, and that it be placed in the Town Hall opposite and facing the former.

THE CHAIRMAN asked if the last Speaker meant the Statue to be voted in addition to the Portrait, to which Dr. Bryce replied in the affirmative.

Mr. HENRY SHAKESPEAR seconded the motion, observing that a Picture was not a proper memorial to offer to so generally beloved and illustrious a Person as Lord Hastings, particularly as a Picture must necessarily be shut up in a room, and consequently but seldom meet the eye of the Public.

GENERAL HARDWICK likewise supported the motion, but strenuously voted for an Historical Equestrian Picture of the Marquis of Hastings, besides which, in preference to the Council Chamber, he would propose to have it placed in the grand Saloon of the Town Hall, upstairs.

THE HON. Mr. LINDSAY and several other Gentlemen supported the motion with enthusiasm.

GENERAL HARDWICK observed, he thought this was a very proper subject on which to present an Address to His Lordship.

A shew of hands was then called, when the motion was carried by a decided majority.

The following Resolutions were then read.

1st.—Resolved that the following Gentlemen be appointed to act as a Committee, which as far as we could collect were:

General HARDWICK,	Mr. JAMES COLVIN,
Mr. PATTLE,	Dr. BRYCE,
Mr. PRINSEP,	Mr. JOHN SHAKESPEAR,
Mr. HALL,	Mr. SWINTON,
Mr. CALDER,	Colonel STEVENSON,
Capt. PATTON,	Mr. LEYCESTER.
Mr. PLOWDEN,	

2. That the final settlement with respect to the Pedestrian Statue and Equestrian Historical Picture of His Lordship be left to the Committee.

3. That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Calder, the Sheriff, for his readiness in convening the present meeting.

General HARDWICK moved the thanks of the Meeting to the Chairman for his able assistance on the present occasion, which met with unanimous consent.

Fabius.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The Editor of the BULL chuckles this morning about the letter of FABIVS in the BULL of Saturday.

For the life of me I cannot see what conclusion the Editor draws from that letter favourable to his cause, more particularly after the tough answer of CINCINNATUS in to-day's JOURNAL. Pray, Sir, can you enlighten me?

The Editor is known to be a man of "many syllogisms," so you must not set me down as a blockhead for not being able to keep pace with him.

Dec. 16, 1822.

ROBIN GOODFELLOW.

British Blood.

Is't possible that you whose ears
Are of the tribe of Issachar's,
Shon'd yet be deaf against a noise
So roaring as the public voice?—Hudibras.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Your great rival, in his BULL of this day says,—“We have too much we trust of British blood in our veins, to believe for a second, that such remarks would advance our cause among true Britons.”

So, Sir, the Editor trusts he has British blood in his veins! This says much for his faith, I can tell him; for he trusts what no one else believes. Let him, however, if he can, shew a little English fairness and candour in his conduct towards a certain person, and we will not trouble him about his blood.

Dec. 14, 1822.

VOX POPULI.

Agitated State of Society.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Nothing surprises a stranger on his arrival from the Mofussil so much, as to observe the disturbance and alarm, which is kept up by the FRIENDS to Banks and Burckhardt, and the other enemies of your Paper. “Do you think Buckingham has explained that brass compass?” says one. “Are you satisfied about the third visit to Jerash?” cries another. “Who is it that SEMPRONIUS means by that attack?” “I hear we shall have another NIGEL to-morrow.” “Does Buckingham really mean to prosecute NIGEL?” Such is the table-talk I am constantly stunned with.

Finding that it was necessary either to have no conversation at all, or to remove my ignorance on the prevalent topic, I procured a file of Newspapers for the last month, and read to qualify myself, for hearing and understanding.

I have since endeavoured to observe what were the feelings of the more sensible and unbiassed part of Society upon the subjects with which my ears were dinned—and I shall now attempt to communicate them to you.

The Public are astonished at the sudden rage and outrageous fury of the new BULL. On his first appearance he aggravated his voice, so that he roared as gently as any sucking dove. He set out with a declaration “that he was not disposed to admit any personal allusions which could possibly be separated from a legitimate exposure of what he considered reprehensible in the public matter of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL.” He exhorted his Correspondents “to be cautious how they made charges, and particularly to be guarded in using harsh expressions.” He again begged of them “to abstain from harsh and severe epithets: it was nothing to him that they appeared elsewhere.”

He warned them “that a pretence alone was wanting to impute to him, as had been done to his predecessors, a charge of lending himself to a party hostility to one man.” This charge he said had been made against the Proprietors of the BULL, and which “as involving some of the worst feelings of the heart,” he repelled with great indignation. Such were his professions:—what has been his practice? Half the Paper is regularly filled with disquisitions utterly foreign to the public matter of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, but embracing a succession of attacks upon the personal character of the Editor, and upon passages of his life when in Syria and Egypt six years ago. Then come others who cry out that they think that all the slanders and charges which have been vented are “brought home to the Journalist with tremendous effect,” and call loudly for his expulsion from Society. Lastly, we have libels and attacks upon his personal friends. NIGEL hints that any who yet hold out may lose the esteem of their brethren and the confidence of Government; and SEMPRONIUS trusts that they have succeeded, and that people are shy of accosting you at a public place. These letters have attracted notice chiefly from their rancorous and systematic malignity. They have been regularly commented upon, puffed and praised by the Editor, who to make room for these important discussions has confined the public matter of any kind which his Journal contains to two pages, and sometimes even less. If the suspicious Public had doubts on the 13th of November, whether John the 6th would lend himself as the tool of a party hostility to one man, they must now be entirely satisfied on that head: we are come to the very point which impelled the Advocate General in November last, to move for a Criminal Information against one Editor. “The community at large (said that learned gentleman) cannot go about their respective functions without being assailed by the question,—Have you seen the Papers to-day?” with reference to some libellous insinuations. I cannot paint the later letters of this series more justly than by quoting an eloquent passage from the speech of another lawyer, which was thought rather too poetical for the case before him.

“Persons have gone about looking into private houses, invading the quiet of domestic life, breaking the peace of families, destroying the confidence between friends, betraying their secrets, and have brought Society to a state which requires the interposition of the Law.”

There are some perhaps, who hope this Licentiousness of the Press will disgust the Indian Public with its Freedom, and that the roar of these savage BULLS, may make us “half-wish for the Censor's bonds again.” But the Public are not so easily misled. They do indeed think it intolerable that one man, or one knot of men, “should set themselves upon others and stamp at pleasure every individual with what character they choose.”* But they know that the Law has provided a remedy for this wrong, that “the Liberty of the Press is merely the liberty of publishing without any previous restriction, but amenable to Law afterwards.”—and they look to you to make the experiment whether the common law of the land is not strong enough to protect us from this flood of slander. Matters are now come to such a pitch as to threaten a suspension of social intercourse; people are afraid to speak aloud to their friends, and in mixed companies are afraid to speak their sentiments at all: “etiam muta atque inanimata tecta & parietes, circumspectantur.” This cannot last. I would call upon the writers themselves, who may now be as thoughtless of the consequences as Sir A Boswell, to look to the end, and to beware that the firebrands they are tossing be not yet quenched in their own blood. Their masks will some day or other slip aside; and if the Law be not indeed able to punish them, but which I maintain it is, those who have been wounded or insulted may seek that mode of redress which the custom of the world sanctions.

A LOOKER-ON.

* See Sir Francis Macnaghten's speech, on the 18th of January last, on a memorable case of Libel.

Selections.

Madras, November 30, 1822.—We have been favoured with the following communication from Cocheen Roads: "On the 15th instant H. M. Ship *TERMAGANT*, was attempted to be launched here, but in her way off the stocks she unfortunately stuck on the sand, and there remained till Sunday morning, when by great exertion, and good management, she was got off about 3 o'clock, without much damage.

H. M. Ship *LIFFEY*, bearing the broad Pendant of Commodore Grant, C. B. Commanding the Squadron in these Seas, was to sail for Bombay on Saturday the 23rd,—where it was expected he would find on his arrival the *ALLIGATOR* Sloop of War from England."

The weather for the last few days has been clear, and most delightfully cool, but the rains have again set in, and from the weight of the atmosphere and the moon being at full, there is every appearance of a considerable fall of rain, we understand the Tanks are generally speaking abundantly supplied, and that they contain at least from ten to twelve months water—up to this period we have experienced no heavy or blowing weather, and should the monsoon terminate as favourable as it began, the produce of the country promises to equal the most sanguine expectations.

The fortunate holders of the Ticket No. 2234, which was drawn a Prize in the Madras Lottery of 100,000 Rupees, are Lieutenants Collin De Barr and Nicholas De Keruzec, two French Officers at Pondicherry.

Since putting our Paper to the Press, we have received via Columbo a further supply of English Journals (*THE COURIER*) up to the 20th of June, from whence we shall be prepared to draw whatever may appear of interest to our readers for our Supplement of Wednesday next.—We perceive in the Papers alluded to, that the Ship *YORK* destined for this Port and chartered by the East India Company was under engagement to be ready for Sea on the 20th of July.—Thus our suggestions already mentioned have been verified, and we may reasonably expect her in the course of the ensuing week, and we shall not fail to lay before the public with the utmost promptitude every interesting matter she may bring.

We have received letters from Hyderabad which mention, that the Races had commenced there with extraordinary *clat*, although the course from recent heavy rains was extremely heavy. We have at present been furnished with no detailed report of the Sport, but we learn with regret that the noble Horse *Hetman*, so celebrated last year on the Madras Turf, was beaten after tremendous running in three heats. In some parts of the course the ground was so bad that the Horses sunk over the feilock in mud.

The contest was for the Minister's Plate, Heats 2 miles, 8st 7lbs. The first Heat was won in 4m. 23s. by *Andrew*—the second heat was carried by *Hetman* in gallant style, betting 5 to 2 and 5 to 1 on *Hetman*; no takers—the last Heat was won by *Andrew* beating *Hetman* by half a length in 4m. 19s. Before the Race the odds were 15 to 10 against *Andrew*. The famous Horse *Looney* was beaten at even weight 8, 7, and 2 miles by the Galloway *Clermont*. These Races have excited an extraordinary interest at Hyderabad, and as many of the Horses are expected to run at our approaching Spring Meeting, superior sport may be anticipated.—*Madras Courier*.

Irish Peasantry.—By the *BOMBAY COURIER* received yesterday, we observe that a Subscription towards the relief of the sufferings of the Irish Peasantry has been at last commenced at that Presidency. In this we see the power of example; and it must afford an additional triumph and gratification to the patriotic Individuals who first agitated and set a going this Subscription to see the spirit of Charity extending its blessed influence to all the three Presidencies, and thence diffusing itself over the whole of the Indian Continent, so that soon hardly a station will remain where a Briton resides or the English language is known,

that has not thrown its mite into the general treasury of Benevolence. Britons are said to degenerate in this pestilential clime from the original virtue of their native land. We can see in this no marks of that pretended degeneracy. We behold the most exalted of virtues,—love of our countrymen, and a desire to promote their happiness,—blooming in full vigour, even though the celestial plant be so far separated from the parent stem, and surrounded with contaminating weeds. What is it, we would ask, that preserves this national spirit incorruptible amid such contagion? It is that thing so much dreaded and reviled,—the Liberty of the Press,—which like the vital circulation through the animal frame keeps up the constant communication of Ideas, carries the glow of patriotism, of generosity, and humanity, from the heart to the very extremities of the Empire.

There are who are anxious to apply ligatures to cut off the vital stream, or check its force; who regret to see us cherishing the spirit of the parent state, and look with aversion on those who would keep it alive by clinging to the institutions of our forefathers. They abhor those laws under which our country grew to its present pitch of intellectual and moral eminence, the only elevation—and it is a glorious one, from which Britons can now look down on other states. It is asserted that Britons in India are unfit to live under those laws which are enjoyed by the lowest peasants in their native country. Let those who think so prove this degradation? The slaves of a Despot whose minds are used to the yoke, may be unfit to be all at once let loose on society; but Britons who have always been free, are not in danger of abusing a privilege with which they have been familiar as with the light of Heaven—the privilege of speaking their honest sentiments subject to no control but that of the laws established with the acquiescence and for the common benefit of all.

What is, or is not the Law on this point, is a question for Lawyers and Functionaries its interpreters and executors; what ought to be the law, is a matter for the consideration of Legislators and those who profess to have at heart the happiness of mankind. As nothing we believe tends more to inform and improve society than the free circulation of ideas through the Press, and in no country on earth is the mass of the inhabitants more unpenetrable to the rays of knowledge than in India, it follows that the outcry that has often been raised here by prejudiced and interested persons against the Liberty of the Press, is not only offensive and insulting to the British part of the community but, hostile to the best interests of a great portion of the humane race; and if the legislators of India allow themselves to be blinded by such artful clamour, its pernicious effects on the destinies of this country are incalculable.

It appears by the *MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* received yesterday that the "Hibernian Subscription" at that Presidency, had, on the 28th ultimo, amounted to above Thirty Eight Thousand Rupees. The principal additional Subscriptions in that day's paper are A. H. Cole, 1000 Rupees; Major J. Sullivan, Coimbatore; 500 Rs., T. Fraser 250; J. Casamajor, Mr. Baillie Member of the Medical Board, and Major General Graham, 200 Rupees each.—*Harkaru*.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—*GOLCONDA, DUKE OF BEDFORD*, and *PASCOA*, outward-bound, remain.—*EXMOUTH*, proceeded down.—*LADY FLORA*, inward-bound, remains.

Kedgerie.—His Majesty's Frigate *GLASGOW*,—*GENERAL LECOR*, (P.) outward-bound, remains.—*JAMES COLVIN*, and *HIGHLAND LASS*, (brig), passed down.—*H. C. S. COLDSTREAM*.

New Anchorage.—*H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSETSHIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY*, and *WINCHELSEA*.

Saugor.—*AMERICA*, (Amren.) gone to Sea.

The Ship *HASHMY*, Captain J. J. Denham, is expected to sail for Penang in a day or two.

Names to the Address.

"Let the galled jade wince."

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Adverting to the angry Letters of your Correspondents, A CHECKER OF PRESUMPTION, and THOMAS DEBRUYN, I take this opportunity to tell them, that they have completely mistaken my object in pointing out what I conceive to be an inconsistency, namely, of either Native, Portuguese, Moosulmans or Hindoos, subscribing their signatures to an Address emanating from British Subjects.

As for the charges of meanness and maliciousness, those who know me personally (of whom you are one) will readily acquit me. As for the other charge of my being a half Moosulman and no eater of Ham and Pork, it is really so puerile as to be beneath serious notice, although I plead guilty to the latter part, as delicacy towards my Moosulman Servants restrains me from eating of food which they hold unclean.

December 14, 1822.

A NON-PRESUMER.

Shipping Departures.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 15	Ann	British	R. H. Gibson	Batavia
15	Wanderer	Amercn.	S. Picket	Boston
15	Monsory	Arab	Mahm. Bansaon	Muscat

Deaths.

On the 15th instant, Mr. JAMES MIDDLETON, of the Firm of Messrs. HAMILTON and Co. aged 27 years.

On the 14th instant, after a few hours illness from an attack of Cholera, DAVID TURNBULL, Esq. late of Mirzapore, in the 54th year of his age,—an awful and affecting lesson being thus again afforded of the uncertainty of life in addition to the various other instances of sudden mortality that have occurred from the same appalling disease. Mr. TURNBULL's celebrity as an eminent mercantile man extended not only over India, but it may with true be said, the whole world. In the circle of private friendship the many who enjoyed his personal acquaintance will long cherish the remembrance of his urbane and unoffending manners and disposition, and numbers in reading this notice will mix with their regrets the grateful recollection of past hospitality and kindness.

At Dhee Serampore, on the 13th instant, SAMUEL NICHOLLS, Esq. aged 51 years, 3 months and 26 days.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARA DUNSTERVILLE, relict of the late Captain ELIAS VIVIAN DUNSTERVILLE, of the Bengal Army.

On the 6th instant, after a long and tedious indisposition, Mr. JOHN PAUL, Senior, of Suikah; aged 46 years, during which he received the unwearied attention of a most affectionate Daughter, and that of a numerous circle of friends, and acquaintance, who attended the bed of sickness, with the most anxious solicitude for his recovery; whose character and conduct through life, are warmly cherished in the memory of those; few who now survive to appreciate the worth of this man, will be considered by every one, to follow and to imitate was one of the sincerely of his heart, the warmth of his attachment, and the pleasantry of his conversation; and to strangers he rendered himself is esteemed by an exquisite mildness of temper. This tribute to his highly revered memory is offered by one who had the honor of being one of his acquaintance.

On the 20th ultimo, ARTHUR JAMES, the infant Son of A. N. FORDE, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 4 months.

In Bencoolen roads, on board the LAYTON, on the 25th of September, WILLIAM JACK, Esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment, whose talents, acquirements, and dispositions rendered him a distinguished ornament to the Service to which he belonged. The loss which the cause of Science in India sustains by this lamented event cannot easily be supplied.

At Prince of Wales' Island, on the 14th of September, departed this life, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, long employed as a Clerk in the Court of Judicature of that Island. The deceased was taken suddenly ill of a compression on the brain by an effusion of blood which terminated his existence.

At the Cape Town, on the 15th of August, WILLIAM HALL, Esq. Surgeon of the Honorable Company's Service, aged 35 years.

At the Cape Town, on the 25th of August, Brevet Major WILLIAM LOFTIE, of His Majesty's 55th Regiment, aged 48 years.

Government Eubifation.

The Most Noble the Governor General having been pleased to appoint Friday, the 20th instant, for receiving the Address from the Free Masons, the attendance of such Ladies and Gentlemen as may wish to honor the Ceremony with their presence, is requested at the Government House on that day at the hour of 11 A. M.

H. CALDWELL, Capt.

Government House, Dec. 14, 1822.

A. D. C.

Supporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA MEETING, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1822.

The second year of the Riddlesworth Stakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, 15 forfeit for three years old—Colts, 8st. 7lb.—Fillies, 8st. 4lb.—G. M.—Fourteen Subscribers.

1. Mr. Walter's bl. f. Beggar Girl, by Vagrant, out of Narcissa, by Eclipse, (W. Smith.)
2. Mr. Treves's ch. c. Grumbler, by Election, out of Rose.
3. Mr. Black's b. c. Master Robert, by Benedick, out of Tarantula, (Laurel Leaf's Dam.)

Even betting on Beggar Girl, against the field.

The following paid forfeit:—

Mr. Oakeley's Jacco Macco—b. c. Horatio.
Mr. Black's Corinthian Tom—The Lawyer—The Cooon.
Mr. Walter's Impromptu—b. f. by Mercury.
Mr. O'Keef's Grasshopper—Indiana.
Captain Gage's b. f. by Flamingo—gr. c. by Flamingo.

A Maiden Plate of 50 Gold Mohurs for Arabs, 8st. 7lb. each. Heats two miles—5 Gold Mohurs Entrance.

	Heats.
Mr. Grafton's gr. h. Charlee (Sam Frost),	1 1
Mr. O'Kelly's gr. h. L'Empereur,	2 2
Mr. Hodgson's ch. h. Day-Light,	3 3

Charlee won both heats easy, and in a good style of running.

The Walter Stakes 10 Gold Mohurs each for all Horses, four years old, 10st. 6lb.—Five, 11st. 4lb.—Six and aged, 11st. 11lb. two miles. Horses that have won once, to carry 5 lb.—twice, 8 lb.—and thrice or more, 10 lb. extra. Horses that have never started, allowed 5 lb.—The Winner to be sold for 2,500 Rupees, if demanded, &c. Gentlemen Riders—Arabs, allowed 1st.—Country-bred and Cape, 10 lb.—Mares Geldings, 3 lb.—Nine Subscribers.

1. Mr. Thomson's ch. E. m. Bluebell, by Sorcerer, 6 years (Owner.) 12 4
2. Mr. Black's b. E. g. Caractacus, aged, 12 4

The following were not placed.

	st.	lb.
Mr. H. Fendall's b. E. m. Minna, by Walton,	11	3
Mr. Jones's b. E. h. The Prince,	11	6
Mr. James's Maiden by Bolter,	11	9
Mr. Hodgson's b. C. h. Satellite,	10	7 dist.
Mr. Oakely's ch. E. h. ———, by Doctor,	10	13 dist.

The Horses had a beautiful start: Maiden taking the lead at the Calcutta turn, the Doctor headed her, followed closely by Bluebell and Caractacus. A fine race between three to the distance post, where Caractacus was best, the Doctor still leading, when within fifty yards from home the Mave came in front and won cleverly. We are sorry to state that the Doctor dropt down dead just as he was pulled up, and was declared distanced, not bringing his weight to the scales. His rider (Mr. H. Fendall) we are happy to say, got clear from his horse unhurt.

The two miles was run in 4' 4".

MATCH FOR 200 GOLD MOHURS—R. C.

Mr. Walter's br. h. Cannonade,	8 7
Mr. Treves's ch. h. Restoration,	8 4

An honest run race from starting, but won easily at the end—Time 3' 24".

Mr. Black's Windfall, 8st. 1lb. received forfeit, from Mr. Walter's b. f. Miss Coiner, by Mercury, out of Brunette.—50 Gold Mohurs.—H. F.—Half a mile.

The morning was rather hazy, but cleared up before the horses started for the second race. The Stand was crowded with all the Beauty and Fashion of Calcutta.

Mr. Walter's Beggar Girl, by Vagrant, is, without exception, the finest Filly, and the fastest that never been out of England.